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## GENERAL (incl. Statistics)

1279. [Anon.] Barbara Stoddard Burks, 1902-1943. *Eugen. News*, 1943, 28, 3-5.—Obituary and appreciation.—M. V. Loudon (Pittsburgh).

1280. [Anon.] Mark A. May. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1943, 7, 248.—Portrait.—S. G. Dulsky (Rochester, N. Y.).

1281. Carmichael, L. The National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1944, 58, 141-147.—The function of the National Roster in the war effort and its potential usefulness for the postwar period are indicated.—E. Girden (Brooklyn).

1282. Drake, R. M. *Work book in Psychology applied to life and work*. Fredericksburg, Va.: Author, Mary Washington College, 1944. Work book, \$0.80; key to work book, \$0.50; quiz set, \$0.30; specimen set, \$1.60.—Test questions of the true-false and completion type, supplemented by questions, problems, enumerations, and projects, are offered for each chapter of Hepner's *Psychology applied to life and work*. In addition there are objective review tests in four forms, one each for chapters 1-9, 10-17, 18-25, and for final examination purposes for the whole text.—H. Moore (Stevenson & Kellogg, Toronto).

1283. Herr, V. V. Gestalt psychology: empirical or rational? *New Scholast.*, 1943, 17, 358-379.—Gestaltists need Scholastic principles to solve the problems of perception, the person, and the group. They need the Scholastic "sensus communis" to understand how parts are synthesized into wholes. They also need the Scholastic definition of the person to avoid exaggerating his totality to the extent of leaving no distinction between sensory and rational powers, and to avoid minimizing the totality so as to leave no way of determining where the person begins or ends. In Gestalt psychology society, being a unity of higher order, tends to absorb the person, and the person to obscure perception. To determine the importance of the subunits relative to the whole, experiments on perception were undertaken. Bühler found that sensitivity was greater "for 'proportional' qualities than for absolute perception of length or breadth of parts of a figure." The order of parts was, therefore, more fundamental than the parts themselves. Accepting this conclusion, the Gestaltists sought further explanation of experiences like the constancy of a transposed melody by the principle that things objectively different can be phenomenally the same. Experimentation was undertaken to demonstrate this principle as though it were fundamental. The experimental evidence yields only ambiguous descriptions of the correspondence between sensation and objective stimulation. Extension of the conclusions reached on perception to

the person and the group involves philosophical assumptions. Gestalt psychology is both empirical and philosophical.—B. M. Flynn (Mater Dolorosa Seminary).

1284. Johnson, H. M. If-then relations in paralogics. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1944, 51, 69-75.—The author takes issue with Christenson's views on the if-then relation as presented in an earlier article (see 17: 372). "No artful manipulation of symbols according to prescribed rules can make good logic out of bad logic, or produce a proof of the validity of any procedures which are invalid by the postulates and rules of a genuine logic."—M. A. Tinker (Minnesota).

1285. Lampert, H., Brookes, R. D., Walter, C. W. P., & Putnam, T. J. A pursuitmeter with an application in aviation medicine; the effect of low atmospheric pressure. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1943, 14, 336-345.—This pursuitmeter is a modified Drive-Mobile, an amusement device which requires the operator to keep a toy automobile centered on a "road" which shifts from side to side in an unpredictable manner. Numerical recordings by means of a voltage integrator and/or graphic recordings are possible. Anoxia produced by exposure to a simulated altitude of 15,000 feet alters performance significantly.—A. Chapanis (U. S. Army).

1286. Lundberg, G. A. Scientists in wartime. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1944, 58, 85-95.—E. Girden (Brooklyn).

1287. Marquis, D. G. Social psychologists in national war agencies. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1944, 41, 115-126.—Social psychology is one of the fields of psychology which have found new and valuable applications in critical areas of the war effort. The analysis of group attitudes is apparently following the pattern of development and exploitation which intelligence testing followed in World War I. The present report is a review of the agencies and persons involved in social psychological work in the national war agencies. The following government agencies are considered: (1) Division of Program Surveys, Department of Agriculture, (2) Office of War Information, (3) Research Branch, Morale Services Division, (4) Office of Strategic Services, (5) Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, (6) Civilian Opinion Research, (7) War Production Board, (8) Office of Price Administration, (9) Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, (10) Bureau of the Census, (11) Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and (12) Military Intelligence, War Department.—S. Ross (Hunter).

1288. Meier, N. C. The introductory course and military psychology. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1943, 40, 787-790.—Mention is made of three possible adjustments of the curriculum during the war period, with a discussion of the plan at Iowa for the introductory course and for military psychology. An outline of



the latter is given. 15-item bibliography.—*F. McKinney* (Missouri).

1289. **Murphy, G.** Service of women psychologists to the war: foreword. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1943, 7, 249-251.—The series of papers published in this issue of the *Journal* indicates the contributions of American women psychologists in winning the war (see 18: 1292, 1294). Their organization, the National Council of Women Psychologists, is a potent force for making their contributions felt and should offer leadership and stimulation to professional women everywhere after the war.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

1290. **Potter, R.** First annual meeting of the American Society for Research in Psychosomatic Problems, Detroit, May 9th-11th, 1943. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1943, 5, 384-385.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1291. **Schaeffer, H.** Les forces biologiques de l'esprit. (The biological powers of the mind.) *Pr. méd.*, 1943, 51, 493.

1292. **Schwesinger, G. C.** Wartime organizational activities of women psychologists. II. The National Council of Women Psychologists. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1943, 7, 298-301.—The history, organization, and activities of the National Council of Women Psychologists are outlined. In June 1942 there were 240 charter members, all of whom belong to either the APA or AAAP, as this affiliation is a constitutional requirement. Qualified men psychologists are welcomed to associate membership.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

1293. **Spence, K. W.** The nature of theory construction in contemporary psychology. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1944, 51, 47-68.—The attempts of psychologists to discover general laws of behavior are examined, with special emphasis upon the auxiliary theoretical devices used. After pointing out that the task of the psychologist is to discover the general laws of behavior, a critical outline of five methods of approaching the task is given. Conclusions reached include: (1) Theory is still at a very primitive level in psychology. (2) A variety of theoretical procedures is possible. (3) Some psychologists substitute phenomenological introspection and anthropometric thinking for theorizing. (4) Many theories have provided response-response laws rather than stimulus-response laws. (5) The most promising theoretical technique is the so-called 'intervening variable' method proposed by Hull and Tolman.—*M. A. Tinker* (Minnesota).

1294. **Tolman, R.** Wartime organizational activities of women psychologists. I. Subcommittee of the Emergency Committee on the Services of Women Psychologists. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1943, 7, 296-297.—A brief summary of the work of the Subcommittee is given. Because a majority of the members of the Subcommittee believe that the needs of women psychologists are now being adequately handled by existing organizations, a recommendation was made for its own disbandment.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

1295. [Various.] The march of medicine: the New York Academy of Medicine lectures to the laity, 1943. New York: Columbia University Press, 1943. Pp. xii + 151. \$2.00.

1296. **Vernon, W. H. D.** Psychology in Cuba. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1944, 41, 73-89.—A survey is presented of the development of Cuban psychology. A list of laboratories and clinics and the dates of their establishment is given. The great interest of the early Cuban psychologists was in the development of better educational methods. Educational psychology still remains as the primary concern of contemporary psychologists in Cuba, along theoretical and scholarly lines rather than in experimental investigation. A bibliography of 273 titles is presented.—*S. Ross* (Hunter).

1297. **Whiteway, H. L.** Scientific method and the conditions of social intelligence. St. John's, Newfoundland: Trade Printers and Publishers, 1943. Pp. x + 188. \$2.00.—Social phenomena present a unique category of experience, which, although rooted in physical and biological facts, demands methods intrinsic to its essential nature. The characteristic quantitative method of physical science is examined to determine its usefulness for the area of social processes. Its limitations, when applied to a level which is qualitatively distinctive, are pointed out. Further exploration of the needs and possibilities of method in society is undertaken. The social experience of the race is analyzed. Esthetics in particular, as pre-eminently qualitative and creative, and other fields of social interest point to the pattern of the method of intelligence adequate to this kind of subject matter. For education too, which ranks high among the social realities, the creative approach and the deliberative techniques of qualitative thinking are particularly appropriate.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1298. **Woodworth, R. S., & Sheehan, M. R.** First course in psychology. New York: Holt, 1944. Pp. x + 445. \$1.80.—This book is intended as a text for adolescent students. The main objectives are to provide a course in personal guidance and vocational adjustment, to help the adolescent understand other people, to teach the scientific method, and to "awaken the adolescent to a livelier appreciation of human powers and limitations." Except for technical terms, the vocabulary is at the level of the first-year high school student. The choice of topics, illustrations, and review exercises is oriented toward the adolescent's own experience and the world in which he finds himself. Included, usually in non-technical designation, are chapters on: learning, forgetting, memorizing, studying, reading, perceiving, thinking, motivation, emotions, interests, personality, intelligence, vocational selection, and pseudo psychology. A 73-item bibliography of books on various careers is followed by a glossary of technical terms and an index.—*L. C. Mead* (Tufts).

[See also abstract 1434.]

## NERVOUS SYSTEM

1299. **Allen, W. F.** Distribution of cortical potentials resulting from insufflation of vapors into the nostrils and from stimulation of the olfactory bulbs and the pyriform lobe. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1943, 139, 553-555.—When trigeminal and vagal stimulation had been eliminated and single shock stimulations of



the olfactory bulbs or insufflations of odors into the nostrils were performed, action potentials from the pyriform lobe were obtained in dogs. "Single shock stimulation of the pyriform lobe evoked potentials from the ventrolateral portion of the prefrontal area and antidromically from the olfactory bulbs, but not from other cortical areas."—*T. G. Andrews* (Barnard).

1300. Davidoff, L. M., & Dyke, C. G. *The normal encephalogram*. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1937. Pp. 224. \$5.50.—After a brief historical review of the development of air encephalography, the authors describe the various methods used in the past and at present. Intrathecal air injection, besides outlining ventricles, cisterns, and subarachnoid space, also sometimes permits the delineation of such structures as the larger sulci, certain convolutions, and even the corpus callosum and caudate nucleus. The authors facilitate the understanding of the numerous reproduced encephalograms by contrasting them with anatomic and diagrammatic sketches.—*H. W. Stein* (Worcester State Hospital).

1301. Fulton, J. F. *Physiology of the nervous system*. (2nd ed.) New York: Oxford, 1943. Pp. 624. \$9.00.—See 13: 3412.

1302. Gasser, H. S. Pain-producing impulses in peripheral nerves. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 44-62.—Evidence is discussed which relates cutaneous sensations, particularly those of pain, to peripheral nerve fibers of various types and diameters. It is concluded that "the fibers belonging to different modalities must be widely distributed through the various fiber sizes." It appears also to be established "that pain impulses are carried in both myelinated and unmyelinated fibers." 25 references.—*F. W. Irwin* (Pennsylvania).

1303. Martini, E., Gualtierotti, T., & Marzorati, A. Die Rückenmarkelektrotonarkose (R. E. N.). (Spinal electroanesthesia.) *Pflüg. Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1943, 246, 585-596.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 18: 716.

1304. Masserman, J. H. The hypothalamus and the heart. (Color film.) Bethlehem, Pa.: Psychological Cinema Register, 1939. 75 ft., 16 mm. \$9.00.—The cat is mounted in the Horsley-Clarke apparatus and its heart exposed. Stimulation of the hypothalamus with relatively strong faradic currents produces sympathetic effects on the rate, output, and coronary supply of the heart. Weak hypothalamic stimulation produces vagal effects.—*J. H. Masserman* (Chicago).

1305. Rosenbluth, A., & Acheson, C. H. The influence of interelectrode distance in electrical stimulation of nerve and of striated and ventricular muscle. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1943, 138, 583-586.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 17: 23677.

1306. Rubin, S., & Moses, L. Electroencephalographic studies in asthma with some personality correlates. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1944, 6, 31-39.—Electroencephalographic and personality data were derived from 45 male adults referred to a clinic because of allergic and asthmatic complaints. A definite relationship was established between bronchial asthma and a dominant alpha record. Previous studies have established a correlation between dominant alpha records with passive recep-

tive individuals, a finding confirmed by these investigators, in that their patients were fundamentally passive and dependent and, as children, had had overprotective, dominating mothers.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1307. Seddon, H. J., Medawar, P. B., & Smith, H. Rate of regeneration of peripheral nerves in man. *J. Physiol.*, 1943, 102, 191-215.—The authors review critically the experimental and clinical methods of estimating recovery rates, since the factors responsible for differences by different methods have never been comprehensively studied and no work comparable to that on the rabbit has been done on man. The recovery rates for motor and sensory functions were determined in 18 cases of various types of injury to the radial nerve. The muscles regain voluntary function in the serial order of their nerve supply (distances between bony landmarks and entrance of nerves into muscles). The results, obtained partly mathematically, show that, although great variations in rates and latent periods exist, the rate can be regarded as constant over moderate ranges of time and distance. The initial spurt and ultimate slowing may escape detection. The rate appears to be inversely proportional to the square of the time. Initially it may be as high as 3 mm. a day, and fall below 1 mm. 100 days later. With corrections for time and distance traversed, the rates in man are similar to those in the rabbit. The clinical applications are discussed.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1308. Walker, A. E. Central representation of pain. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 63-85.—Histological and clinical evidence leads to the conclusion that pain is integrated at three levels in the brain: the cerebral cortex, where pain may be accurately appreciated and localized; the thalamus, where pain may be integrated with other modalities; and the tectum mesencephali, which probably rarely functions in normal man, and where appreciation of painful stimuli is closely related to feeling-tone, rather than sensory pain. 38 references.—*F. W. Irwin* (Pennsylvania).

1309. White, J. C. Sensory innervation of the viscera. Studies on visceral afferent neurones in man based on neurosurgical procedures for the relief of intractable pain. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 373-390.—A summary is given of information concerning the sensory innervation of the viscera, obtained principally from surgical operations for the relief of pain of the heart, respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract, kidneys, ureters, uterus, ovaries, and testicles. 45 references.—*F. W. Irwin* (Pennsylvania).

[See also abstracts 1310, 1332, 1363, 1364, 1373, 1382, 1388, 1392, 1410, 1415, 1438, 1503.]

## RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

1310. Abelson, W. H., & Morgan, C. T. The effects of cortical lesions upon light-aversion in the rat. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1943, 36, 157-168.—Using a lever-pressing apparatus, the authors tested the effect of cortical lesions in the visual, parietal, frontal, and pre-frontal areas on light-aversion behavior in the rat. Pre- and post-operative tests were

made. All lesions were bilateral. Destruction of the visual areas in the occipital cortex in 8 rats resulted in an increased light-aversion, as did frontal lesions in 2 other animals. In 3 animals with lesions of the pre-frontal cortex in which there was a partial interruption of the thalamo-cortical projections to the frontal pole, there was a decrease in light-aversion. Parietal injury in one animal had no effect upon his light-aversion score. After considering possible experimentally uncontrolled variables, the authors conclude that the behavioral changes observed were principally due to the effect of cortical lesions upon a specific light-aversion response.—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

1311. Atkinson, T. G. Physiology and pathology of analytical optometry. Part VII. Fatigue syndrome. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1943, 34, 1293-1295.—Graduated exercises are suggested as one method of combating the fatigue syndrome as evidenced by changes in the efficiency of the ocular muscles and in the size of the visual field.—*D. J. Shaad* (Kansas City, Kans.).

1312. Blackwell, H. R., & Schlosberg, H. Octave generalization, pitch discrimination, and loudness thresholds in the white rat. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 33, 407-419.—"1. Rats were trained to run from one compartment across a grid to a food compartment only when tones of 10, 8, 7, 5, 3, or 2 kc. were sounded. Audibility thresholds obtained by this method are very similar to those obtained by Gould and Morgan and by Eccher. 2. In terms of latency the rats showed complete intensity generalization through a range of 15-35 db. above threshold. There was a sharp increase in latency at the threshold. 3. The response to 10 kc. was continually reinforced while that to the other frequencies was extinguished. The gradient of response strength during extinction showed a hump at 5 kc., indicating octave generalization. The hump was found in both frequency of response and in log. latency data. A check experiment with very pure tones yielded even more pronounced octave generalization. 4. Two other rats were trained to run only during silence, and to inhibit the response in the presence of 10 kc. When tested with the other frequencies, these animals showed complete discrimination between 10 and 8 kc."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

1313. Capps, J. A. Pain from the pleura and pericardium. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 263-270.—Observations were made upon the sensitivity of the pleura and pericardium in disease and under mechanical stimulation.—*F. W. Irwin* (Pennsylvania).

1314. Dartmouth Eye Institute. Incidence and effect of aniseikonia on aircraft pilotage. *U. S. Dep. Comm. civ. Aeronaut. Adm.*, 1943, No. 30. Pp. 22.—Two hundred and forty-three aviation cadets and 37 instructor-pilots tested at the U. S. Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Florida, showed smaller amounts of aniseikonia (difference between the sizes of the two ocular images) than are found in other normal population groups. Results from functional tests of binocular space perception suggest, however, that possibly 8% of the cadets show faulty spatial localization. Performance on the space perception tests was not found to yield a good prediction

of cadet "washouts." The authors attribute this lack of correlation to the unreliability of the criterion. The eikonometer, for measuring aniseikonia, and the Leaf Room Test and Frontal Plane Test, for measuring space perception, are described in an appendix.—*A. Chapanis* (U. S. Army).

1315. Eckardt, L. B., McLean, J. M., & Goodell, H. Experimental studies on headache: the genesis of pain from the eye. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 209-227.—Stimulation of structures of the eye and adjoining parts resulted as follows: the conjunctiva appeared sensitive to touch, pain, and cold; the cornea was sensitive to pain and cold; increased intraocular pressure produced pain; traction on extraocular muscles produced pain, but pinching, sticking, or cutting them did not; pain from the iris was produced only by traction, and this pain tended to be referred to the eyeball or part of the area of distribution of the trigeminal nerve; artificially produced hyperopia and astigmatism caused headache, but induced myopia usually did not. Photophobia results from ophthalmic irritation plus stimulation by light. 19 references.—*F. W. Irwin* (Pennsylvania).

1316. Gebhard, J. W. Chromatic phenomena produced by intermittent stimulation of the retina. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 33, 387-406.—"1. A new and more versatile figure-ground technique was used to study certain visual transient phenomena (Fechner-Benham colors). 2. These color patterns may be obtained with intermittent or non-intermittent monochromatic red (no wave length shorter than 650 mμ), and green (spectral centroid 560 mμ) illumination as well as with white light. 3. Under conditions of intermittence reduction of the boundary sharpness of the figure produces a series of unstable chromatic zones (multiple boundaries) around the figure. These zones do not arise at once but take some time to develop. 4. Change of phase relationship between figure and ground illuminations and of intermittence frequency produces greater change in the color patterns with blurred contours than with unblurred contours. 5. Colors may appear in stationary, physically homogeneous, intermittently illuminated fields under each of the conditions of illumination employed. 6. Two theories are briefly considered and a tentative hypothesis discussed. According to the latter, visual transient phenomena are to be interpreted in terms of a general figure-ground segregation process modified by random metabolic variations in the optic sector."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

1317. Gorham, L. W. The tension theory of cardiac pain. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 337-344.—Cardiac pain may occur in the absence of ischemia. This is indicated by evidence from pathology, and from experimental production of pain in the dog's heart by tridimensional tension on the coronary artery without ischemia. Pain may also be produced in the human heart affected with coronary sclerosis and the anginal syndrome by injection of adrenalin. 15 references.—*F. W. Irwin* (Pennsylvania).

1318. Granit, R. A relation between rod and cone substances; based on scotopic and photopic spectra



of *Cyrinus*, *Tinca*, *Anguilla* and *Testudo*. *Acta physiol. scand.*, 1941, 2, 334-346.

1319. Graybiel, A., Lilienthal, J. L., Jr., & Horwitz, O. Flicker fusion tests as a measure of fatigue in aviators. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1943, 14, 356-359.—"Flicker fusion frequency was determined repeatedly in thirty-two pilot instructors before and after a working day. No significant correlation was discovered between the alteration in flicker fusion frequency and the state of fatigue."—A. Chapanis (U. S. Army).

1320. Hardy, J. D., Wolff, H. G., & Goodell, H. The pain threshold in man. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 1-15.—A method of determining pain thresholds by stimulation by radiant heat is described. Thresholds measured in this manner in the human being are relatively stable, and are independent of age, sex, emotional state and fatigue. Conditions which modify the pain thresholds are discussed. 16 references.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1321. Harrison, I. B., & Bigelow, N. H. Quantitative studies of visceral pain produced by the contraction of ischemic muscle. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 154-165.—If the fingers are flexed and extended alternately, at the rate of one flexion per second, when the blood supply of the arm has been shut off by a sphygmomanometer cuff, a severe pain arises in the arm suddenly. The time required for this pain to occur varies only slightly over a given series of observations, and can be regarded as a pain threshold. This threshold is raised by fatigue and by analgesic agents such as acetylsalicylic acid, ethyl alcohol, and morphine sulphate, and by suggestion. Changes in the threshold are similar to those obtained by the Hardy heat-radiation technique. 7 references.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1322. Jackson, C. L. Pain from the bronchi and lungs. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 271-273.—A summary of observations is given upon pain from the bronchi and lungs in disease and under bronchoscopic manipulation. 11 references.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1323. Jahn, T. L. Brightness enhancement in flickering light. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1944, 51, 76-84.—A summary of the evidence supporting the view that the photochemical changes in the sense cells may be the causative mechanism in brightness enhancement is presented. After considering enhancement of photosynthesis, a chemical basis for visual enhancement, and the inherent mechanism for enhancement in all photochemical cycles, the possibility of a neural explanation is given. While the author does not insist that brightness enhancement is purely a photochemical effect, he concludes that the reasons employed by Bartley for considering the photochemical explanation unworkable lack validity.—M. A. Tinker (Minnesota).

1324. Jones, C. M. Pain from the digestive tract. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 274-288.—Production of pain from hollow structures such as the alimentary tract and the biliary tract "depends primarily upon altered smooth muscle activity secondary to distention or increase in tonus produced either by local disease conditions of important

magnitude or by minor degrees of focal disease in the alimentary or biliary tract. . . ."—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1325. Kauffman, C. A. Professional service to survive. *Optom. Wkly*, 1944, 34, 1378-1382.—This portion of an address given before the Virginia Academy of Optometry, September, 1943, includes a description of a systematic method of visual analysis, with an outline of a method of systematic visual training.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).

1326. Kunkle, E. C., & Chapman, W. P. Insensitivity to pain in man. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 100-109.—A description is given of a young man with an almost complete insensitivity to pain, whose "only other sensory defect was a moderate impairment of perception of heat and cold." 14 references.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1327. Luckiesh, M., & Taylor, A. H. Visual acuity at low brightness-levels. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1944, 27, 53-57.—Although contrast sensitivity is generally more important than visual acuity at low brightness levels, there are conditions under which acuity is significant. Studies using a regular A.M.A. test chart under various illuminants indicate that as the illuminants progress in integral color from blue to red, there is a progressive decrease in the minimum brightness of the background of the test chart at which a given test line can be read. Red light is significantly more effective for a given brightness than other illuminants. The same advantage was demonstrated for red light when the visual task consisted in reading printed matter consisting of black on white paper.—D. J. Shaad (Kansas City, Kans.).

1328. McAuliffe, G. W., Goodell, H., & Wolff, H. G. Experimental studies on headache: pain from the nasal and paranasal structures. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 185-208.—Ratings of intensity of pain resulting from chemical, mechanical, and electrical stimulation of nasal and paranasal structures were obtained. The mucosa of the sinuses was found relatively insensitive, while the mucosa of the approaches to the sinuses was highly sensitive. Most of the pain was referred to non-stimulated sites; however, it was never referred to the back of the head. A section of the fifth sensory nerve root rendered insensitive most of the nasal and paranasal spaces. 16 references.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1329. McEwen, C. The genesis of pain from the joints. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 245-251.—Previous workers have shown that fascia, ligaments, muscles, articular capsule, synovia, periosteum and cancellous bone are sensitive to pain, but that articular cartilage and compact bone are insensitive. Naturally-occurring pain in joints may be mechanical or chemical in origin. Referred pain is sometimes felt in joints. 23 references.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1330. McLellan, A. M., & Goodell, H. Pain from the bladder, ureter, and kidney pelvis. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 252-262.—Observations were made upon the sensitivity of the external genitalia, the urethra, the bladder mucosa,



the ureter, and the kidney pelvis to faradic stimulation.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1331. Metzner, C. A. Investigation of odor and taste: psychological principles. *Wallerstein Lab. Commun.*, 1943, 6, No. 17, 5-18.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 18: 692.

1332. Michelsen, J. J. Subjective disturbances of the sense of pain from lesions of the cerebral cortex. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 86-99.—The author describes five cases in which pain was associated with cortical lesions involving the parietal area. 24 references.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1333. Moon, P., & Spencer, D. E. Geometric formulation of classical color harmony. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1944, 34, 46-59.—A color solid in the shape of a cylinder may be used as the basis for a systematic arrangement of colors in terms of hue, value, and chroma. The recent standardization of the Munsell colors has defined positions and distances within this solid. Harmonious colors are related to each other by the proper degrees of contrast, similarity, or identity. Inharmonious colors bear an ambiguous or glare relationship to one another. A beginning has been made at a numerical designation of regions of harmony within the color solid. When this work has been carried further, it may aid an artist in achieving color harmonies and may extend his range to new regions of hue, value, and chroma.—L. A. Riggs (Brown).

1334. Palmer, W. L. The pain of peptic ulcer. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 302-326.—The pain of peptic ulcer is true visceral pain arising from the ulcer itself. Acid gastric juice is the usual stimulus for this pain, as well as the agent producing a lowered pain threshold.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1335. Rothman, S. The nature of itching. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 110-122.—"Itching represents a sensory quality which cannot be differentiated from weak intensities of protopathic pain as described by Head. Itching is mediated by the slowly conducting C fibers of Gasser and Erlanger." 24 references.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1336. Sattler, D. G. Absence of local sign in visceral reactions to painful stimulation. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 143-153.—Plethysmograph records were taken simultaneously from left and right index fingers, and skin-resistance records were taken at the same time from both ring fingers, when painful stimulation was applied to the back of one hand. No significant differences in finger-volume changes or skin-resistance changes between the fingers of the right and left hands were observed. 25 references.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1337. Schneider, H. Die Bedeutung der Atemhöhle der Labyrinthfische für ihr Hörvermögen. (The significance of the respiratory passages of labyrinth fish in hearing.) *Z. vergl. Physiol.*, 1941, 29, 172-194.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 18: 697.

1338. Schumacher, G. A. The influence of inflammation on the pain threshold of the skin in man. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 166-172.—Experimentally-produced inflammation of

the skin of the forehead lowered the pain threshold as determined by the Hardy radiation method. The result was shown not to be due to erythema and associated change in skin temperature. Acetylsalicylic acid, at the height of its effect, returned the lowered pain threshold to normal. 10 references.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1339. Simons, D. J., Day, E., Goodell, H., & Wolff, H. G. Experimental studies on headache: muscles of the scalp and neck as sources of pain. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 228-244.—Noxious stimulation of the head and, in some cases, emotional tension caused muscle contractions of scalp and neck muscles, as indicated by muscle potentials. These muscle contractions, when sustained, may themselves produce pain localized in the shoulders, neck, and head. The intensity of this pain is positively correlated with the muscle potentials.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1340. Smith, H. C. Age differences in color discrimination. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1943, 29, 191-226.—Relevant experimental literature on the beginnings and growth of color discrimination is presented as background for new color discrimination techniques applied to subjects of wide age range. The matching method, using standardized materials (special Munsell hue, chroma and value series), was used uniformly on subjects varying in age from 5 to 87 years. Results indicate that ability to discriminate color by matching improves rapidly from 6 to 25 years and drops definitely after 64. Subjects at higher educational levels and those with greater color experience were superior. Analysis of sex differences indicates that females between 5 and 11 years were superior to males in that age range in matching hue and saturation, but beyond 14 years males were superior in matching saturation and lightness. Correlation between number of Ishihara misses and matching ability was approximately zero for the entire group. It is suggested that age differences found were a function of attitudinal factors rather than of receptor physiology.—H. H. Nowlis (Connecticut).

1341. Steinhaus, A. H., Kelso, A., & Reinhardt, V. Improvement of visual and other functions by cold hip baths. *War Med., Chicago*, 1943, 4, 610-617.—The authors found that cold hip baths (45-65° F.) for 5-15 minutes produced distinct temporary improvement in visual acuity, stereopsis, lateral muscle balance and critical fusion frequency; also in tapping rate and eye-to-leg-muscle co-ordination. The effects last at least 6 hours if no meal is taken in the interim, and no afterdepression occurs. The improvement may be due to better central performance, improved circulation, or increased blood sugar. The procedure cannot be expected to affect the performance of a man already keyed up, but it may be valuable in monotonous routine work, industrial or military, which demands acute vision and alert performance. It is used in Germany as a conditioning device for men in industry and aviation.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

1342. Tower, S. S. Pain: definition and properties of the unit for sensory reception. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 16-43.—The element or unit receptive mechanism for pain is "not a spot

innervated by a particular nerve fiber, but an area of terminal distribution of much more than spot dimensions"; it is to be measured in square millimeters or centimeters. Many such unit terminals overlap and interlock in a skin area, but without fusion. Localization ceases to be conceivable on the basis of local concentration of the terminals of a single fiber. 60 references.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1343. Tresselt, M. E. The time-errors in visual extents and areas. *J. Psychol.*, 1944, 17, 21-30.—Fifteen subjects judged the relative lengths of pairs of lines, the distance between pairs of dots, and the lengths of pairs of rows of dots, as pairs were projected on a screen with 8-sec. intervals between the members. There appeared a tendency toward a negative time error in the case of the pairs of dots and rows of dots, but not in the case of the lines. In judging pairs of circles with broken outlines, circles with unbroken outlines, and filled-in circles, a tendency for negative time error was found only in the case of the pairs of circles with broken outlines. "From the results the following hypothesis is made: If the materials are unstable or heterogeneous, they do not lend themselves to assimilation and the negative time-error will result. If the materials are stable or homogeneous, they lend themselves to assimilation which will tend to give either the positive or negative time-error according to the relation of the background material to the standard."—R. B. Ammons (San Diego).

1344. Winter, Z. Referred pain in fibrositis. *Med. Rec., N. Y.*, 1944, 157, 34-37.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

1345. Wolf, S., & Hardy, J. D. Studies on pain. Observations on pain due to local cooling and on factors involved in the "cold pressor" effect. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 123-142.—Immersing a part of the body in cold water results in a deep, aching pain which comes to a maximum in about 60 sec. regardless of the temperature, and which gives way to a sensation of "pins and needles" which also is soon terminated. Intensity and duration of the pain are positively related to lowness of temperature, and adaptation occurs if temperature is only slightly below skin temperature. The pain is independent of sensations of cold. According to evidence from selective block of nerve trunks, the "cold pain" is mediated by small, nonmyelinated fibers of class C. It may have as its stimulus the thermal gradient in the immersed part, which may produce a painful vasospasm. Evidence is presented that the "cold pressor" effect is a measure of the subject's reaction to pain. 29 references.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1346. Wolf, S., & Wolff, H. G. Pain arising from the stomach and mechanisms underlying gastric symptoms. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 289-301.—Observations are recorded on the sensitivity of the stomach in the case of a subject with a large permanent gastric fistula which permitted direct mechanical, thermal, and chemical stimulation.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1347. Wolff, H. G., & Goodell, H. The relation of attitude and suggestion to the perception of and reaction to pain. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*,

1943, 23, 434-448.—The pain threshold to radiant heat and the effects upon this threshold of analgesics, placebos, and suggestion are a function of the subject's attitude.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

[See also abstracts 1299, 1302, 1308, 1309, 1366, 1367, 1373, 1377, 1501.]

## LEARNING, CONDITIONING, INTELLIGENCE

(incl. Attention, Thought)

1348. Boynton, P. L., & Herbert, K. G. Correlational analyses of the influence of basal chronological age on IQ relationships to specified anthropometric measurements. *Hum. Biol.*, 1942, 14, 527-531.—Seventy-eight boys and 121 girls, whose complete psychological education and physical records were available and whose chronological age ranged from 14 to 20 years, served as subjects. Various physical measurements including standing height, sitting height, weight, breathing capacity, head circumference, abdominal circumference, chest width, and chest depth were correlated with intelligence scores. The data point strongly to the independence of the variables under investigation and yield "no evidence of the basal age concept employed in computations of intelligence quotients, or measures of brightness, being a factor of significance in IQ-physique relationships."—F. A. Beach (American Museum of Natural History).

1349. Dispensa, J., & Hornbeck, R. T. Can intelligence be altered by physical agents? *J. Psychol.*, 1944, 17, 95-106.—The authors "attempted to alter maze running ability of offspring by electrotherapy of female albino rats. Small amounts of constant current were administered by vaginal electrode to animals in season. If mating was not consummated within the hour, treatments were repeated and females were again placed with males for another hour. Their offspring were later compared with those of untreated controls. . . . It appeared that one milliamperes for five minutes by copper cathode benefited the offspring, that the same dosage by carbon anode was ineffective, and that two milliamperes for five minutes by either electrode harmed them. There are at least two possible explanations for these differences. First, neuroendocrine changes induced within the mother may have affected prenatal development. Second, some selective or other action may have altered the paternal contribution."—R. B. Ammons (San Diego).

1350. Gellhorn, E. Studies on conditioned reactions and their clinical implications. *J. Lancet*, 1943, 63, 307-312.—An escape reaction produced in rats by electrifying a grid on which they stood was conditioned by various stimuli. The responses were then inhibited by lack of re-enforcement. Spontaneous recovery of the inhibited reactions was not observed, but various forms of shock treatment restored them temporarily or permanently. Insulin coma was more effective than either precomatose insulin hypoglycemia or insulin convulsions. Anoxia produced similar, although less regular, effects. Evidence is given to show that these effects are linked with stimulation of sympathetic centers in the brain



which, in turn, alter the intracerebral processes concerned with conditioned reactions. Drugs acting on peripheral autonomic structures do not restore inhibited reactions. That the action of hypoglycemia is not due to depression of brain metabolism, as such, is suggested by the fact that alcohol and narcotics do not restore the reactions. Rats refractory to insulin coma and electroshock may respond after treatment with thyroxine. The results here reported indicate that the study of conditioned reflexes is useful for an analysis of the reactions produced in the treatment of functional mental diseases.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1351. **Graham, F. K.** Conditioned inhibition and conditioned excitation in transfer of discrimination. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 33, 351-368.—"Two discrimination situations were set up in such a way that there could be transfer from one to the other and this transfer could be mediated by a conditioned inhibitor or conditioned excitor. Four groups of 10 rats each were given training in the two discriminations, the cues for discrimination being presence or absence of a buzzer. In conditioned inhibition, the buzzer was the negative cue, while in conditioned excitation, it was the positive cue. Of the two groups used to test conditioned inhibition, one learned first to run down an alley to the positive cue and to inhibit running to the negative cue. The animals were then transferred to an experimental box where they learned to press a bar to the positive cue and to inhibit bar-pressing to the negative cue. The second conditioned inhibition group started in the box and subsequently was transferred to the alley. Each group thus served as a control for the other group. The same procedure was employed with the two conditioned excitor groups. In all groups, the habits of bar-pressing and running were learned before the discrimination was introduced." The author concludes "that the transfer of discrimination is best accounted for in terms of a transfer of non-responding. The original question of whether or not the transfer might be due to the presence of a conditioned inhibitor or excitor has been answered in the negative."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

1352. **Harlow, H. F.** Solution by rhesus monkeys of a problem involving the Weigl principle using the matching-from-sample method. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1943, 36, 217-227.—The performance of four rhesus monkeys in the acquisition of differentiated response to the visual attributes of form or color in a single stimulus was studied. The animals were required to match a sample-object with one of two to five other samples simultaneously presented. A step-wise training procedure was followed, the first stage being training for differential color and form matching with the stimulus object differing in only one attribute, the second being generalization of the sample object in color and form matching, the third being differentiated color and form matching to a single stimulus using two choice objects, and the last two stages being differential color and form matching to a single stimulus using three and four choice-objects. The criterion of successful solution in all tests was 45 correct responses in 50 trials. Results indicate the problem to be a more difficult task than the multiple-sign-matching problem previously reported. Three of the four subjects achieved the

criterion of solution in from 2,400 to 4,000 trials. Control tests indicated that solution required some more abstract principle than mere memorization of individual configurations of stimuli.—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

1353. **Henle, M.** The influence of valence on substitution. *J. Psychol.*, 1944, 17, 11-19.—Fifty undergraduate college students individually rated 5 or 6 simple tasks in order of preference. The subject was then given a task, but he was interrupted before its completion and given another which he was allowed to complete. It was then announced that the experiment was completed and that the experimenter needed a few minutes to complete his notes. Thus the subject was given an unoccupied period in which to resume voluntarily the interrupted task if he desired. Subjects were scored for resumption, tendency toward resumption, or non-resumption of the interrupted task. Where a task of middle valence was followed by one of highest valence, resumption or tendency toward resumption occurred in 41% of the cases, nonresumption in 59%. Where a task of high valence was replaced by one of middle valence, percent of resumption, plus tendency to resumption, was 79; nonresumption was 21. It is suggested that substitute value may be in terms of some superordinate goal to which both dissimilar tasks are means.—*R. B. Ammons* (San Diego).

1354. **Jackson, T. A., & Jerome, E. A.** Studies in the transposition of learning by children. VI. Simultaneous vs. successive presentation of the stimuli to bright and dull children. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 33, 431-439.—"The influence of three different methods of training upon the type of choice made with transposed stimuli was studied. The stimuli were small squares of different areas. . . . The traditional method of training was used, that is, the stimuli were presented simultaneously. The second method consisted in the successive presentation of stimuli, one following the other after one second. In this training the Ss withheld choice until the second stimulus appeared. In the third method the stimuli were presented successively about five sec. apart but here a response (right or wrong) was required after each. Critical trials were given after 10, 40, and 100 trials of training. In the simultaneous and successive one-response methods, the results were similar, the relative choice was favored after 10 trials, was greater after 40, and practically universal after 100 trials. With the successive two-response method, the absolute response was favored at 10 trials and the percent of absolute choices increased as training was continued. The difference between the two-response successive method and the other methods of training is interpreted as being due to the set or task of the S and not to the fact that the stimuli were presented successively."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

1355. **Loevinger, J.** On the proportional contributions of differences in nature and in nurture to differences in intelligence. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1943, 40, 725-756.—This is a review and criticism of the studies which have dealt with the numerical value of the contributions of differences in heredity and differences in environment to differences in intelli-



gence for a specified population. A section is devoted to a discussion of the statistical techniques and the assumptions underlying them. The author argues that the additive assumption is ambiguous, is not supported by known evidence, and leads to no results capable of empirical verification. A bibliography of 43 titles is given.—*F. McKinney* (Missouri).

1356. McClelland, D. C., & Heath, R. M. Retroactive inhibition as a function of degree of association of original and interpolated activities. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 33, 420-430.—"The purpose of this experiment was to explore more fully the determinant of retroactive inhibition usually defined as similarity or generalization between the original and interpolated activities. Thirty Ss learned a paired-associates list of the form A-B to the criterion of 9 out of 12 correct responses; of these, 15 learned an interpolated list of form A'-B, and 15 one of the form C-D to the same criterion. The relation between the stimulus terms A and A' was that of Kent-Rosanoff stimulus words and their frequently free-associated responses. There was no relation between A and C. Differences in the effect of the two kinds of interpolation was measured in terms of recall scores for A-B and in terms of specific interlist intrusions. . . . The general conclusion was that to define the relation between original and interpolated activities which determines the amount of retroactive inhibition as similarity or as generalization (plain or mediated) is too narrow a conceptualization, since it does not cover such a learned, uni-directional relation between the two activities as was demonstrated to be of importance here."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

1357. Mowrer, O. H., & Jones, H. M. Extinction and behavior variability as functions of effortfulness of task. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 33, 369-386.—"This study takes as its point of departure the hypothesis that the elimination of a response, or habit, through its own non-rewarded repetition involves a conflict in which the fatigue thus generated instigates a response (resting) which is incompatible with and therefore tends to inhibit the original response. Such an hypothesis is confirmed by the finding that the rate at which a non-rewarded response extinguishes is highly correlated with the effortfulness of that response. It is also confirmed by the well known tendency for an extinguished response to reappear after a lapse of time since the motive which produces the inhibitory response of resting, namely fatigue, is thereby eliminated. The fact that the amount of recovery following successive extinctions becomes progressively smaller and may eventually reach zero is due to a change in the 'meaning' of both situational and organic cues, which follows familiar learning principles."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

1358. Smith, M. Some relationships between intelligence and geographical mobility. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1943, 8, 657-665.—The intelligence test scores of 851 university students were examined in relation to the frequency of change of residence. Mobility is positively associated with intelligence, but only to a slight degree.—*S. E. Asch* (Brooklyn).

1359. Vandell, R. A., Davis, R. A., & Clugston, H. A. The function of mental practice in the acquisition of motor skills. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1943, 29, 243-250.—Three groups of male subjects, divided according to age-grade levels (junior-high, senior-high and college freshmen) were used to determine the effect of mental practice on dart-throwing (junior-high and college freshmen groups) and basketball shooting (senior-high group). Each group was further divided into three groups equated for such factors as intelligence, educational and chronological age, motor ability, and physique. On the first day all groups were given the same initial test. For the succeeding 18 days the groups were (a) dismissed, (b) given actual physical practice, or (c) given "mental practice," i.e., imagined themselves doing the motor task. Under the conditions of the experiment, mental practice appeared to be almost as effective as actual physical practice in improving the motor skill.—*H. H. Nowlis* (Connecticut).

1360. Whiting, J. W. M., & Mowrer, O. H. Habit progression and regression—a laboratory study of some factors relevant to human socialization. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1943, 36, 229-253.—The purpose of the study was to compare the relative effectiveness of non-reward, physical barriers, and punishment on the progression of behavior from one habit to another, and on subsequent tendencies to regress to the original habit. The factor of effort in the acquisition of the second habit was also studied. The apparatus was an elevated maze with alternate pathways of various lengths. Nine groups of five albino rats each were used in the various combination of short, intermediate, and long alternate pathways, with non-reward, barrier, and punishment as interference with the original habit. Results indicated preference for the shorter of two paths, as a function of the magnitude in difference in length of the paths. Habit progression from the shorter to the longer of the two paths was inversely related to the difference in length of the two, and was also a function of the method of interfering with the original habit. Punishment, barrier, and non-reward were effective in that order. All animals showed a tendency to persist in variable behavior. Forced regression to the original habit was least effective with the punishment group. The experimental procedure is thought to parallel roughly some of the stages in the progression of the human life history. An appendix discusses the factorial design of the experiment and applies further tests of the significance of the differences observed.—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

1361. Young, M. L., & Harlow, H. F. Generalization by rhesus monkeys of a problem involving the Weigl principle using the oddity method. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1943, 36, 201-216.—Tests of the Weigl principle were performed on two rhesus monkeys using the oddity method, in which the animal responds to the stimulus-object which differs from the others presented in either form or color. Forty tests of situational generalization, both to color and form, were given. In these tests both one and two new identical or different stimulus-objects were introduced. The animals' responses were correct to a statistically significant (1% level of confidence) degree. Thirty-two tests of generalization of

principle, in which the changes of color and form were made in a systematic manner, showed only five instances in which the animals' scores failed to be significant at the 1% level of confidence. "These data show that rhesus monkeys successfully generalize the Weigl oddity tests to new situations and to new stimuli."—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

[See also abstracts 1312, 1378, 1381, 1394, 1407, 1408, 1423, 1427, 1428, 1437, 1438, 1454, 1455, 1495, 1514, 1540, 1547, 1555, 1556.]

## MOTOR AND GLANDULAR RESPONSES

(incl. Emotion, Sleep)

1362. **Arnold, M. B.** A study of tension in relation to breakdown. *Pap. Amer. Congr. gen. Semant.*, 1943, 2, 209-220.—Studies on the relation of muscular tension to quality of performance have yielded ambiguous results, although there seems general agreement that excessive tension is associated with inefficient performance and breakdown of behavior patterns. In the present experiment, planned to create conflict of deflection (Luria), 22 subjects tapped as fast as possible and took stenographic dictation at increasing speeds leading to disorganization of response. Tension was registered by means of thumb pressure on Marey tambours. Efficient performance was, in general, related to high right-hand pressure, identified by the author as specific tension, and to low left-hand pressure, identified as general tension. The theory is advanced that focalization of energy in a specific behavior pattern makes for efficiency, whereas diffusion of energy in the form of general tension is ineffective, and at times of extra energy mobilization may lead to undirected emotional outbursts and other forms of behavior disorganization. The concept of differential tension is thus offered as an explanation of both the facilitation and inhibition effects previously reported, although the author suggests that the latter two terms be discarded.—*M. R. Sheehan* (Hunter).

1363. **Beach, F. A.** Effects of injury to the cerebral cortex upon the display of masculine and feminine mating behavior by female rats. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1943, 36, 169-199.—The author suggests the hypothesis "that masculine mating behavior is mediated at least in part by the neocortex, while the feminine copulatory pattern is relatively independent of this part of the brain." Eleven female rats were used to test this hypothesis. The frequency of appearance of various characteristics of copulatory behavior, both masculine and feminine, was observed, before and after brain injury involving loss of from 37% to 100% of the cerebral cortex. There was no postoperative loss of receptive feminine sexual responses, although the integration of discrete parts of the complete act was often defective and out of proper sequence. Loss of cortical tissue did result in a decrease in masculine copulatory reactions, and 100% removal completely eliminated masculine responses. The author concludes that the neocortex integrates the diverse elements of feminine sexual behavior into a biologically successful series of acts. The presence of the neocortex

appears necessary for acts which make up the sexual aggressiveness of the male, even though the discrete motor patterns of male copulation might be possible in its absence.—*L. I. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

1364. **Beach, F. A.** Effects of injury to the cerebral cortex upon sexually-receptive behavior in the female rat. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1944, 6, 40-55.—Previous experiments have shown that after extensive injury to the forebrain, females of several mammalian species display sexually receptive behavior. This experimental study was "designed to reveal the effects of partial and complete decortication upon each of the several discrete reactions that are coordinated in a pattern commonly termed 'sexually receptive behavior.'" Twenty virgin female rats raised in segregation were ovariectomized and mating tests conducted during three successive periods of induced estrous. Part or all of the neocortex was removed from one hemisphere, and after postoperative recovery the estrous was again induced by hormone administration. Following this some of the rats were subjected to a second operation in which all or part of the remaining cortex was destroyed. Additional sex tests were administered after these animals recovered. The detailed evidence supports the conclusion "that postoperative changes in behavior were primarily if not exclusively the result of neocortical damage."—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1365. **Bohnengel, C.** An evaluation of psychobiologic factors in the re-education phase of the Kenny treatment for infantile paralysis. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1944, 6, 82-87.—The four major signs and symptoms to be dealt with in infantile paralysis are briefly reviewed: acute paralysis, painful muscle spasm, mental alienation, and muscular inco-ordination. Attention is directed to some psychobiologic factors in the muscular activity of physically healthy individuals. "The essential controlling factor in the Kenny treatment is the fact that the patient must play an increasingly active role and take an integral responsibility in the therapy before suggestion will accomplish its purpose." An entire psychobiological reorganization of the individual in relation to muscular immobilization occurs.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1366. **Bull, N.** The olfactory drive in dis-like. *J. Psychol.*, 1944, 17, 3-9.—"In spite of the fact that smell is not primarily made use of by human beings in evaluating their environment, the central structures for olfaction may well be operating in a variety of unsuspected ways, especially through the formation of conditioned reflexes of 'taste' and 'dis-taste,' involving the whole gamut of aesthetic experience, and the entire realm of moral judgment; and also through the common use of various negative olfactory attitudes, partly defensive, partly offensive, to intimidate, belittle, and reduce the power of other individuals. . . . Many reactions of dis-like, being negative alimentary reflexes, will automatically cause some disturbance in the process of digestion. . . . In the everyday reactions of contempt and scorn, and possibly of pride in general, we have a real mechanical interference not only with olfaction, but also with the initial step in breathing. . . ."—*R. B. Ammons* (San Diego).



1367. Cattell, M. The action and use of analgesics. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 365-372.—Analgesic drugs act by means of their effects upon the subject's mental state in general, as well as by raising the pain threshold.—F. W. Irwin (Pennsylvania).

1368. Croft, P. G., & Richter, D. Muscular activity and choline esterase. *J. Physiol.*, 1943, 102, 155-169.—High and low serum choline esterase activities are contrasted with respect to the prevailing condition of autonomic and neuromuscular activity. High values occur in acute emotional states and thyrotoxicosis; low values, in catatonic stupor and after administration of narcotics. The purpose of this study is to define more clearly the relationship between serum choline esterase and exercise, in which both autonomic and neuromuscular activity occur together. The subjects were normal persons and effort syndrome patients. The latter gave the same results as the normals. A variety of vigorous exercises for 5-10 minutes produced a significant rise in serum choline esterase, which subsided within 10 minutes and was inhibited by eserine. The increase probably comes from the red corpuscles, since they suffer a simultaneous fall in choline esterase equal in amount to the rise in the serum. The site of the transference is unknown, but it is not in the muscle exercised. Further data are necessary to determine the physiological significance of serum choline esterase, but neuromuscular activity is certainly one of the factors.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

1369. Cromwell, H., & Rife, D. C. Dermatoglyphics in relation to functional handedness. *Hum. Biol.*, 1942, 14, 516-526.—Comparisons of the palm and finger patterns of 600 right-handers with those of 740 left-handers show a slight but significant increase in the occurrence of inferior patterns in left-handed females. Similar trends, which are statistically insignificant, are shown in the case of the males. 1,279 right-handers as compared with 1,270 left-handers show statistically significant differences for both sexes. "In view of the fact that dermatoglyphics are established several months before birth, [the differences] indicate beyond any reasonable doubt the existence of an anatomical basis for functional handedness."—F. A. Beach (American Museum of Natural History).

1370. Dove, W. F. Appetite levels of food consumption; a technique for measuring foods in terms of psychological and nutritional values combined. *Hum. Biol.*, 1943, 15, 199-220.—"A technique has been devised for use in food habit studies whereby psychological measures of value are combined with nutritional measures of value under the end-result termed *appetite levels* of consumption. When simple natural foods are compared in terms of their nutritional contributions at appetite levels of consumption, they take on an entirely different order of value: Foods classified as poor sources according to nutrients per unit measure or weight may come to be classified, on the basis of appetite levels, as excellent sources, and vice versa. Appetite floors and ceilings were defined to represent the lowest and highest rate of consumption for each food—a rate which, if not met or if exceeded, will involve substitutions.

When appetite levels for all 228 foods used in a preliminary survey are reduced to meet the calorie need of the subjects 100 per cent, these same foods supplied the average consumer with more than 100 per cent of vitamins A, B<sub>1</sub>, C, and G; of the minerals calcium, phosphorus, and iron; and of protein. Even though each individual's appetite levels would differ from the average, and even though mixtures of the same foods processed would lower the nutrient values, yet as a bio-economic problem malnutrition would appear to secure some of its chief correctives and preventives through a wider availability of foods possessing original nutrient values and in a pattern more nearly adjusted to appetite levels of groups of normal healthy individuals."—F. A. Beach (American Museum of Natural History).

1371. Downman, C. B. B., Goggio, A. F., McSwiney, B. A., & Young, M. H. C.† Reflex vasomotor responses in the paw of the cat. *J. Physiol.*, 1943, 102, 216-227.—The changes of paw volume were recorded by a sensitive optical method. Stimulation of afferent nerves and end organs in many parts of the body caused a sharp decrease in volume followed by a slow return. Controlled conditions show that this is due to active constriction of the paw vessels, independent of, and usually preceding, changes in systemic blood pressure. The response is neurogenic, arising in the cutaneous vessels of the pads. The pathways through the central nervous system have not been traced. A reflex path confined to the cord was not demonstrated. The response persists after decerebration at the level of the superior colliculi, but at what level the path is complete within the brain stem is unknown. The latent period of the response and apparently also the central reflex time are long. The resemblances between the reflex in animals and man suggest that the reflex is the same in both, and analysis shows that the anatomical plan is the same. The method will give much information about vasoconstrictive mechanisms both peripheral and central.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

1372. Fay, P. J., & Middleton, W. C. Judgment of the effect of benzedrine sulphate from the transmitted voice. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1943, 29, 319-323.—Fifteen male students, 10 of whom had been given 10 mg. of benzedrine sulphate, each appeared twice before a microphone reading 30-sec. excerpts from a current magazine article. Twenty-nine students judged whether each speaker had or had not taken the drug. Results indicate that listeners do not judge accurately whether speakers have or have not taken the drug. Both experimental and control groups averaged below chance in the judgment of the listeners that the speakers had taken the drug.—H. H. Nowlis (Connecticut).

1373. Gellhorn, E., & Hailman, H. The parallelism in changes of sensory function and electroencephalogram in anoxia and the effect of hypercapnia under these conditions. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1944, 6, 23-30.—Five medical students, ranging in age from 20 to 25 years, were subjects in an experiment to "determine whether any correlations exist between the subject of sensory changes observed in anoxia and the activity of the brain as recorded by the electroencephalogram." The electroencephalo-



gram (EEG), the critical vision fusion frequency (CFF), and the pulse rate were recorded under anoxia and controlled conditions. Within the limits of the available evidence, conditions of anoxia leading to a decline in CFF were accompanied by typical anoxic brain changes. Degrees of anoxia which did not significantly alter the CFF had no effect on the EEG. It is suggested that "the subjective changes in visual functions observed in anoxia are not due to ill-defined psychic factors such as lack of attention or lack of cooperation but are due to an actual impairment of the neurons of the retinogeniculate-striate system."—P. S. de Q. Cabot (United Drug Co.).

1374. Gesell, R., & Atkinson, A. K. A comparison of motor integration in the mouse, rat, rabbit, dog and horse. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1943, 139, 745-755.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 18: 711.

1375. Glass, B. *Genes and the man*. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, 1943. Pp. xii + 386. \$3.50.—This book presents a description of human growth and development with emphasis on the role of the genes in this development. Although the major portion of the book is concerned with problems related to genetics and prenatal development, some attention is given to the periods of postnatal development and senescence. The 6 chapters in the book cover the following general subjects: (1) the single cell and cell division, viruses and the nature of life, chemical substances affecting cell division; (2) hereditary mechanisms; (3) the genetic basis of sex differentiation; (4) gene interaction, the genes and cytoplasm, the production of traits; (5) prenatal development, development of the body, the nervous system, glands and sense organs; and (6) aging and disease, the role of genes and environment in the diseases of old age. Chapter 5 is the longest and the one of greatest interest to psychologists.—W. E. Kappauf (Rochester).

1376. Greenblatt, R. B., Motara, F., & Torpin, R. Sexual libido in the female. *Amer. J. Obstet. Gynec.*, 1942, 44, 658-663.—The authors found that progesterone (corpus luteum hormone) depressed excessive libido, while androgenic substances, as administered to 55 patients between 22 and 53 years, decidedly increased both libido and general well-being. The best results were obtained by implantation of pellets of testosterone propionate. Virilization never occurred, but almost every patient who, having once known libido, had lost it experienced a resurgence. However, it could not be aroused in some psychologically frigid women who had never experienced it, and women who had had a marked to moderate degree before implantation experienced no change. The role of the hormonal component in women has not received due attention. The psychotic tendencies of nymphomania, premenstrual tension, the neuroses of frigidity, and the problems of the incompatible couple are amenable to hormone therapy.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

1377. Hahn, H. [Visual reaction time and its variations with altitude.] *An. Fac. Cienc. med., Lima*, 1942, 25, 101-115.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 18: 678.

1378. Halstead, H. A psychometric study of senility. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1943, 89, 363-373.—Some

80 tests were tried and 25, of which 6 are new, selected as a tentative battery for the investigation of senescence. This report concerns results on 20 seniles of ages 68-83. The order of difficulty of the tests is given and shows that seniles find it difficult to reverse old habit sequences, to retain visual and auditory material of a meaningful kind. They exhibit impairment in such qualities as judgment, planning, and spatial discrimination. They are better at rote memorizing and fluency of old associations, and are best at simple motor tasks, immediate visual recognition, and early acquired habit patterns. With old people tests of comprehension and reasoning must be kept short, with simple directions. Vocabulary holds up well but should not be used to indicate previous mental levels with persons of low intelligence or with illiterates. Forward-reverse tests show up the inelasticity and perseveration of seniles. A comparison of score variation within individuals with variation between individuals shows a ratio of the former to the latter of approximately 85%. A shortened version of the scale is indicated.—W. L. Wilkins (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1379. Ito, P. K. Comparative biometrical study of physique of Japanese women born and reared under different environments. *Hum. Biol.*, 1942, 14, 279-351.—F. A. Beach (American Museum of Natural History).

1380. Lage, G. Estudio clínico de la intoxicación por la marihuana; una síntesis de 23 casos observados. (Clinical study of marihuana intoxication; report of 23 cases.) *Rev. Med. Cirug. Habana*, 1943, 48, 441-469.

1381. Lawton, G. [Ed.] *New goals for old age*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1943. Pp. ix + 210. \$2.75.—Lawton has edited a course, Mental Hygiene and Old Age, sponsored by the Welfare Council of N.Y.C. during 1940-41. The 15 chapters (each from a different contributor), based on the thesis that "old people have resources for living and for making useful contributions to society which are almost completely untapped today," cover a wide variety of considerations: adjustment over the life span; aging mental abilities and their preservation; significance of socioeconomic and technological changes in terms of aging abilities; relation between physical and emotional changes; application of mental hygiene principles to the aged; mental diseases; occupational and work therapy; bibliotherapy; various patterns of living for the aged in the family, community, and institution; and miscellaneous problems as seen by the aged themselves.—R. W. Beebe (Child Study Center of Maryland).

1382. Lewis, T. Observations upon the vascular axon reflex in human skin, as exhibited by a case of urticaria, with remarks upon the nocifensor nerve hypothesis. *Clin. Sci.*, 1942, 4, 365-384.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 18: 715.

1383. MacKay, D. C. G. The behavior of the Pacific edible crab, *Cancer magister* Dana. *J. comp. Psychol.*, 1943, 36, 255-268.—The author summarizes his collection of behavioral data on *Cancer magister*, which is a Pacific crab distributed from Unalaska to Monterey Bay, California. Locomotion, burrowing behavior, respiration, feeding

behavior, response to light, mating, replacement of appendages, and fighting behavior are described.—*L. J. O'Kelly* (U. S. Army).

1384. Masserman, J. H., & Siever, P. W. Dominance, neurosis, and aggression: an experimental study. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1944, 6, 7-16.—An experimental investigation was undertaken in which "16 cats were individually trained to respond to a signal by opening a food box and were then combined into groups of 4 until a dominance hierarchy of food-taking was established in each group." A dominant animal did not become aggressive until it has been displaced downward in rank, either through competition with a more dominant cat or by developing neurotic inhibitions experimentally induced by motivational conflict. When an animal's group dominance was re-established by a release of its neurosis or through the administration of drugs, aggression diminished or disappeared. The authors conclude generally "that aggressivity in a goal-competitive situation appears in animals that have once had dominant access to the goal and have then been subjected to social displacement or a motivational conflict that inhibits their goal-directed behavior."—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1385. Palitz, L., Frist, T., & Kocour, E. The effects of pressure on the carotid sinus at various altitudes: case reports. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1943, 14, 346-355.—Pressure on the carotid sinus produces reflex slowing of the heart rate and, in hypersensitive individuals, dizziness and fainting. The authors describe two cases which suggest that a hypersensitive carotid sinus becomes more sensitive as the individual becomes anoxic at simulated high altitudes.—*A. Chapanis* (U. S. Army).

1386. Rappaport, M. B., & Rappaport, I. Electrocardiographic considerations in small animal investigations. *Amer. Heart J.*, 1943, 26, 662-680.—The average commercial electrocardiographs (both string and amplifier types) designed for human application are incapable of registering the cardiac action potentials of small animals with any degree of accuracy because of the exceedingly rapid heart rate. A galvanometer speed of approximately 0.0015 sec., however, is ample for registering the fastest electrocardiographic complex in a mammal as small as the white mouse (normal heart rate 750 per min.). The constructional features of a resistance-capacity coupled amplifier that can be used with a commercial Einthoven string electrocardiograph are described, and the theoretical aspects of distortion in small animal electrocardiography are discussed.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1387. Rashevsky, N. Studies in the physico-mathematical theory of organic form. *Bull. math. Biophys.*, 1944, 6, 1-59.—In continuation of previous studies the theory is developed on the assumption that the form of any organism is determined by requirements to perform definite biological functions. A previously outlined theory of the form of plants is developed further, showing how the conditions of mechanical strength, together with the specifications of the total mass and metabolism, may quantitatively determine not only the general form of the plant but even the number, size, shape, and shades of the leaves. Next the form of animals, as required by

mechanical conditions and by the different types of possible locomotions, is discussed. A mathematical theory of locomotion of snakes in relation to their shape is outlined. Next is discussed the form and locomotion of quadrupeds. A number of theoretical relations, which describe the shape of an animal, are derived and compared to available observations. After that the theory of flight of birds and insects is discussed, and again some form relations comparable with observations are considered. Finally a set of equations is outlined, which determines not only the external shape but also the internal structure of animals. Different relations pertaining to some inner organs are derived and compared with available observations. The paper ends with a brief discussion on the shape of unicellular organisms.—(Courtesy *Bull. math. Biophys.*).

1388. Scala, N. P., & Spiegel, E. A. [Subcortical (passive) optokinetic nystagmus in lesions of the midbrain and of the vestibular nuclei.] *Confin. neurol.*, 1940, 3, 53-73.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 18: 718.

1389. Seward, G. H. Psychological effects of the menstrual cycle on women workers. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1944, 41, 90-102.—A survey is made of the psychological effects of the menstrual cycle on the woman worker. According to the available evidence there is little effect. The effects that are present are subjective in nature and reflect a traditional viewpoint of menstrual invalidism. Studies of objective performance fail to reveal any cyclic changes corresponding to the menstrual cycle. The literature is discussed from the following viewpoints: (1) scientific evidence—onset and physiology, performance effects, and subjective feelings; (2) industrial applications—effects on production, absenteeism of woman workers, extent of menstrual "handicaps," and menstrual health and occupation; and (3) educational effects. A bibliography of 72 items is given.—*S. Ross* (Hunter).

1390. Stourzh-Anderle, H. v. Konstitution und Sexualität. (Constitution and sexuality.) *Wien. klin. Wschr.*, 1943, 56, 556-564.

1391. Turhan, M. Yüz ifadelerinin tefsiri hakkında tecrübi bir tetkik. (An experimental investigation concerning the interpretation of facial expressions.) *Istanbul Univ. Yayınlar.*, 1941, No. 149. Pp. 118.—After describing the history of physiognomy from the time of Aristotle to today, the author concludes that thus far the relation of facial expressions to the situation causing the attitude or emotion expressed has not been adequately studied. The method employed is to show a pictured face alone to a group of subjects and ask what emotion is being registered, and then to show the entire picture with the gestures and full situation made manifest. The conclusion is that there is no specific expression characteristic of any feeling or emotion and that any particular facial expression can be understood only with the help of a knowledge of the situation which produces the emotion. When the face alone is shown, a considerable variety of interpretations is given by the subjects. The real role played in interpretation is not that of the facial expressions themselves but of the situation that calls these forth.—*J. K. Birge* (Princeton).



1392. Van Harreveld, A. Tone and tendon reflexes after asphyxiation of the spinal cord. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1943, 139, 617-625.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 18: 720.

1393. Vokhmianin, P. F. Altitude sickness in fliers. *Amer. Rev. Soviet Med.*, 1943, 1, 140-144.—The author describes the symptoms of airsickness. In the collaptoid type of subject the first symptoms are cardiovascular. In the noncollaptoids, who have comparatively great cardiovascular stability, the first symptoms are cerebral. Cardiovascular instability is related to fatigue and fear, which in turn decrease resistance to hypoxia. Individuals presenting the cerebral reaction are more resistant to anoxia and better able to compensate generally. Autonomic lability is unfavorable to compensatory mechanisms in general. The nervous and psychological residues of altitude sickness usually pass unnoticed because the flier fails to complain after returning to ground level.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1394. Ward, R. L., & Olson, O. C. Report of a case of severe anoxic anoxia with recovery. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1943, 14, 360-365.—"A twenty-year-old white man was without supplementary oxygen, at high altitudes, for fifty-five minutes. He was unconscious for eight hours, and semicomatose for an additional eleven hours. Neurological examinations during the first twenty hours revealed diminished to absent deep and superficial reflexes, and a bilateral Babinski. There was also an increased spinal fluid pressure, and projectile vomiting. Patient had no subjective symptoms, such as headaches or dizziness, at any time. Psychological changes lasted about six days and subsequently cleared up, leaving no apparent intellectual defects nor personality changes" aside from an amnesia for three days preceding and six days following the accident.—*A. Chapanis* (U. S. Army).

1395. Wolf, G. A. The effect of pain on renal function. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 358-364.—Pain produced by a head-pressure device diminished renal function, as indicated by measurements of insulin and diodrast clearances. It is suggested that the alteration is on the basis of vasoconstriction. 12 references.—*F. W. Irwin* (Pennsylvania).

[See also abstracts 1285, 1295, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1311, 1313, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1322, 1329, 1334, 1336, 1339, 1341, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1406, 1409, 1410, 1412, 1416, 1420, 1439, 1445, 1446, 1462, 1466, 1470, 1475, 1481, 1495, 1505, 1506, 1511, 1540, 1549, 1550.]

#### PSYCHOANALYSIS, DREAMS, HYPNOSIS

1396. Bergler, E. On a specific group of neurotic symptoms (dramatizing the 'tertium comparationis' as an alibi). *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1943, 24, 56-58.—Three examples are cited in which a dramatization by the patient of a situation is offered as an alibi to account for neurotic symptomatology.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

1397. Brenman, M., & Knight, R. P. Hypnotherapy for mental illness in the aged: case report of hysterical psychosis in a 71-year-old woman.

*Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1943, 7, 188-198.—A modified hypnotherapeutic technique was employed which "made accessible a patient who was entirely inaccessible to any other kind of psychological approach." It made possible the recovery of directly relevant memories and the ultimate necessary insight. The authors believe that "the only requisite for hypnotherapy is that the patient be hypnotizable, and that the only common factor in divergent applications of hypnosis is the circumvention of ego resistances via the hypnotic trance."—*W. A. Varvel* (Texas A. & M.).

1398. Brenman, M., & Reichard, S. Use of the Rorschach test in the prediction of hypnotizability. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1943, 7, 183-187.—From a group of 33 patients and attendants, 6 somnambules and 8 subjects resistant to hypnosis were selected. Rorschach data from the two groups were compared. Good hypnotic subjects showed free-floating anxiety more frequently than did poor hypnotic subjects. There was a trend toward greater labile affectivity in the hypnotizable. "In no other factor was there any trend which could be used to distinguish reliably between the two groups. . . . There are some indications that a kind of negativism indicated by responses to the areas of white space, independent of the other two predisposing factors, may interfere with all efforts to induce hypnosis."—*W. A. Varvel* (Texas A. & M.).

1399. Carington, W. Long-distance telepathy experiment. *J. Amer. Soc. psych. Res.*, 1943, 37, 148-155.

1400. Fisher, C. Hypnosis in treatment of neuroses due to war and other causes. *War Med.*, Chicago, 1943, 4, 565-576.—Fisher reports 6 cases of traumatic neuroses of war in seamen successfully treated by hypnosis. Many physicians have an unconscious dread of using hypnosis even though they recognize its value. This is probably due to fear of entering into close personal relationship with the patient and confronting powerful primitive unconscious forces during the trance. As transference is complicated in the armed forces by a special kind of resistance, the hypnotist should divest himself of excessive authoritarian trappings. Results can be obtained only with a flexible technique and the exercise of "psychological tact." Hypnosis often gives a bird's-eye view of the conflict, but the problem of effecting emotional acceptance by the patient without prolonged analysis is baffling. Nevertheless, hypnosis with the use of pure suggestion plus a little interpretation of the unconscious material often brings about striking symptomatic relief.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1401. Foulkes, S. H. The idea of a change of sex in women. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1943, 24, 53-56.—Four cases are briefly cited of definitely feminine women with strong feminine sexual impulses entertaining fantasies of being changed into a man. Additional features in common are: the typical 'masochistic deformation of the genital instinct,' a history of repeated operations, typical phobias in relation to animals, and the projection of their own feminine masochism into a man and then reintegrated into themselves.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).



1402. Freud, S. Untranslated Freud. (8) Remarks upon the theory and practice of dream-interpretation (1923). (9) Some additional notes upon dream-interpretation as a whole (1925). *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1943, 24, 66-75.—(8) The author discusses technical procedures in interpreting dreams, the importance of resistance, the origin of dreams, the relationships between dreams and to waking life, the function of dream interpretation, the evaluation of dream interpretation, the value of dreams, the function of dreams in analysis, the exceptions to the tendency of dreams to be wish-fulfilling, and the multiplicity of ego-appearance in a single dream. (9) Discussion is offered of the possible limitations of dream interpretation, the moral responsibility for the content of dreams, and the occult significance of dreams.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

1403. Friedlander, K. Charlotte Brontë: a study of a masochistic character. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1943, 24, 45-54.—Various incidents and details of the life of Charlotte Brontë are discussed from a psychoanalytic point of view.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

1404. Gill, M. M., & Brenman, M. Treatment of a case of anxiety hysteria by an hypnotic technique employing psychoanalytic principles. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1943, 7, 163-171.—This article is primarily concerned with a method of treatment (hypnoanalysis) rather than with case material and dynamics. The argument is advanced that "in the hypnotic state the ego and the resistances can be temporarily suspended to gain repressed material and that then, within the hypnotic state, this material can be reintegrated into the ego. . . . The analysis of the transference in hypnotic psychotherapy plays a particularly important role in establishing such ego-participation." The method is characterized by a permissive atmosphere which, despite more activity on the part of the therapist than is customary in the psychoanalytic technique, gives the patient wide latitude of expression and behavior. It is not to be confused with the usual cathartic hypnosis.—*W. A. Varvel* (Texas A. & M.).

1405. Glover, E. The concept of dissociation. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1943, 24, 7-13.—Ego strength and weakness depend, from the dynamic and affective aspects, upon affective balance, elastic adaptation to instinctual demands, and optimum freedom from the reactive affects of anxiety and guilt. Excess or restriction of unconscious mechanisms weakens the ego, while harmonious adaptation through displacement is evidence of strength. Structurally, the strength of the ego depends upon the integration of the various early nuclear components, and weakness depends upon the degree to which early nuclei retain energy and are capable of autonomy, and thus prevent mental energy from being distributed to more integrated layers of psychic life. For this condition, the term dissociation is suggested as a clinical description.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

1406. Kubie, L. S. The use of induced hypnagogic reveries in the recovery of repressed amnesic data. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1943, 7, 172-182.—Hypnagogic reveries were induced by having a

patient listen to his own amplified breath sounds while maintaining visual fixation. The patient had two years previously been in analysis for over a year, during which time he had made many secondary symptomatic gains but had achieved no deep insight. Case material is given which is interpreted to indicate that "the recovery of buried amnesic data is greatly facilitated by the use of hypnagogic reveries."—*W. A. Varvel* (Texas A. & M.).

1407. Salter, A. What is hypnosis; studies in auto and hetero conditioning. New York: Richard R. Smith, 1944. Pp. vi + 88. \$2.00.—The author reviews the literature and defines hypnosis as "based upon associated reflexes that use words as triggers of automatic reactions . . . Hypnosis involves nothing but a conditioning process . . . Everybody believes that the trance is a fundamental phenomenon [but] the truth is that the trance is not at all important."—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

1408. Wengraf, F. Fragment of an analysis of a prostitute. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 5, 247-253.—A brief report is given of an analysis of a 32-year-old prostitute who as a lawyer's secretary sought treatment for an apparently compulsive neurotic symptom of being unable to space her typewriter properly. Contrary to general belief no schizophrenic trends as a decisive factor in motivation were detected in this case. Basically, the motivation rested in a father fixation and her hatred toward her mother. Strong latent homosexuality manifested in her unconscious hatred toward men and her psychosexual infantilism were also noted. The typewriter spacer had a symbolic meaning, while "her symptom represented her unconscious desire to relive in her day-dream the dramatic experience of her past with the purpose of alleviating an intolerable feeling of guilt."—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

[See also abstracts 1347, 1484.]

## FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS

1409. Arostegui, G. E. Síndrome menopausico. (Menopausal syndrome.) *An. Acad. Habana*, 1943, 82, 35-59.

1410. Artz, P. K. Neuropsychiatric emergencies. *J. Lancet*, 1943, 63, 409-414.—The emergency aspects of the following conditions are considered: syndromes of increasing intracranial pressure and spinal cord involvement; peripheral nerve trauma; myasthenia gravis; status epilepticus; and every depression (as a potential suicide).—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1411. Babcock, H. A neurosis? Or neurotic behavior? *J. Psychol.*, 1944, 17, 61-74.—Differentiation must be made "between basic mental weakness and behavior which may be the reaction of a normal mind to . . . situations for which there are no ready behavior patterns to keep up morale." Experiments with animal neuroticism may at most be considered useful in demonstrating the results of certain pedagogical methods. Tests can be used with humans to show the degree to which general functioning is potentially inferior, or to which efficiency of functioning has deteriorated along particular lines. Detection of the actual basis for abnormal

behavior makes possible a more adaptive approach to clinical problems. Neurotics lie between normals and the deteriorated or psychotic in the distribution of mental efficiency.—R. B. Ammons (San Diego).

1412. Betz, B. J. Somatology of the schizophrenic patient. *Hum. Biol.*, 1942, 14, 192-234.—The somatological status of 193 schizophrenic women is compared to that of nonschizophrenic individuals, and the following conclusions regarding schizophrenic patients are drawn. They are "small people as human beings go." The psychomotor response is inadequate as measured by the inability to register hand grip. The pulse rate is more variable, "suggesting a greater autonomic instability." The asthenic type is more common and the pyknic less common in schizophrenic patients than in nonschizophrenic individuals. The pyknic type appears more frequently with increase in age in schizophrenics. It is suggested that "somatic habitus may operate as a dynamic factor in the genesis and clinical development of the schizophrenic reaction. The asthenic habitus is associated with more ominous mental status defects, and with more frequent deterioration in course. The pyknic habitus is less prominently associated with a sweeping defective mental status . . . but is associated with a high frequency of hallucinations and delusions. The intermediate type shows the best preservation of the mental status, and the least tendency toward deterioration."—F. A. Beach (American Museum of Natural History).

1413. Bibring, E. The conception of the repetition compulsion. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1943, 12, 486-519.—"Repetition is a descriptive term which comprises various kinds of repetitive behavior. Some of them may clinically be characterized as forcibly persistent, highly impulsive, or 'compulsive' repetitions. A grouping of repetitive behavior patterns may be based on descriptive or explanatory principles or on both. In accordance with Hartmann we distinguish between (1) response repetition (similar reactions to similar stimuli); (2) pleasurable repetition (of what is pleasurable in itself or leads to pleasurable results); (3) tension repetition (of the undischarged); (4) routine repetition (routine behavior, e.g., habits); and (5) fixation repetition, a term, which as a result of the discussion presented here, may replace Hartmann's 'repetition due to an unassimilated trauma.' The term repetition compulsion, though sometimes mistakenly used in a descriptive sense, is a purely explanatory conception. It aims at explaining certain 'compulsive' repetitions by the assumed tendency of the instincts to surrender to the formative influence of overwhelmingly intense, powerful, 'traumatic' impressions, whether pleasurable or painful." 20-item bibliography.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

1414. Blain, D., & Powdermaker, F. Convoy fatigue and traumatic war neuroses in seamen. *J. Lancet*, 1943, 63, 402-405.—The authors review the development of the program for merchant seamen and the etiology, course, and treatment of traumatic neuroses. Heredity and constitution play a small part. Each man has his own breaking point, and no one can predict what he may have to endure. Dissatisfaction with conditions on shipboard and

anxiety over lack of safety measures are important. When merchant ships went unarmed, the sense of helplessness and pent-up hostility were nerve-racking. If events following the trauma are discouraging and appreciation lacking, the case may become subacute, with a tendency to connect the event with later experiences, over-react to the present, and dread the future. In the subchronic stage, he becomes increasingly dependent and defensive and seeks secondary gain, eventually becoming a chronic invalid. Psychiatric first aid being impossible for seamen, an effort is being made to teach its principles to persons most likely to be on hand (ship's officers and directors of Seamen's Services): Approximately 80% of the men are ready to go back to sea after a 3-week rehabilitation at rest centers.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

1415. Boyd, R., & Denlinger, R. Destruction of putamina without aphasia. *Bull. Los. Angeles neurol. Soc.*, 1943, 8, 145-147.—Examination at autopsy of the brain of a 78-year-old white male revealed that two cerebral vascular accidents, one on each side, which occurred two years apart, had produced nearly complete destruction of both putamina without affecting the external capsules. Since this patient had displayed no aphasia, the data support the conclusion that the putamina are not involved in language functions.—D. K. Spelt (Mary Baldwin).

1416. Braceland, F. J., & Rome, H. P. Anxiety and fatigue. *Conn. med. J.*, 1943, 7, 827-841.—The authors discuss the reciprocal relations of anxiety and fatigue in the psychosomatic life of the Navy personnel. Fatigue activates the latent anxiety of normal persons, while in psychoneurotics anxiety induces fatigue. The gradations of psychosomatic response to combat are: (1) Simple fatigue and fear states with somatic preponderance. (2) Combat fatigue, or reaction to conditions close to the limit of physical and emotional endurance. This gradation is the same as operational fatigue resulting from daily routine flights, patrols, watching and waiting on lonely islands—all situations in which there is no opportunity to discharge accumulated tension. Its criteria are extreme irritability, chronic startle reaction (vigil), pronounced visceral disturbances, and panic. After a certain point, restoration is impossible and permanent changes in personality result. (3) Psychoneurotic reaction, in which fatigue becomes an escape from the traumatic situation. (4) Psychotic reaction, with great prominence of the somatic element and a characteristic disintegration of all systems of functioning. The treatment of the different classes is outlined.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

1417. Carley, W. A. Differentiation of functional and organic neuropsychiatric conditions. *J. Lancet*, 1943, 63, 415-416.—Case report.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

1418. Crichton-Miller, H. Anxiety and hysteria. *Brit. med. J.*, 1943, 2, 687-688.—See 18: 1108.

1419. Curran, F. J., Strauss, B. V., & Vogel, B. F. Group sex conferences as a diagnostic, therapeutic and pedagogic method. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 5, 289-301.—A technique of conducting group sex discussions as a part of ward routine in the Adoles-



cent Ward of Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital is described. The advantages of this method are compared with the shortcomings of individual conferences. The discussion groups were arbitrarily limited to five participants. The psychiatrist presented correct explanations only when no one else gave them. A verbatim representative excerpt of a discussion on sex is given, with a brief description of the participants. The diagnostic therapeutic and pedagogic values of this method are discussed and its applicability for normal adolescents indicated.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1420. Edmonds, E. P. *Mind and stomach.* *Brit. med. J.*, 1943, 2, 688.—See 18: 1108.

1421. Goldstein, K. On so-called war neuroses. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1943, 5, 376-383.—Nervous breakdown due to conditions of war is different from genuine neurosis. In the former condition, personality changes need not necessarily develop. The author suggests that the so-called war neuroses are conversational and anxiety states due to war conditions. "One of the outstanding ways to avoid nervous breakdown is purposeful work which occupies the man's thinking."—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1422. Halloran, R. D. [Chm.] Proceedings of the Military Session of the American Society for Research in Psychosomatic Problems: panel discussion. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1943, 5, 351-363.

1423. Hayman, M. A rapid test for "deterioration" with comparison of three techniques. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1943, 29, 313-317.—A test consisting of the serial subtraction of sevens from one hundred, previously standardized for mental age in school children, was administered to 580 patients with a wide variety of psychiatric disorders. Correlation with the Babcock test ( $r = .702$ ) and the Shipley-Hartford test ( $r = .797$ ) suggests that serial-sevens is testing a factor more allied to the abstract thinking ability measured in the Shipley-Hartford than to the memory-learning and motor-ability items of the Babcock. Comparison of results on the three tests for progressively severe deterioration suggests that serial-sevens is a sensitive indicator of mental deterioration.—*H. H. Nowlis* (Connecticut).

1424. Heltman, H. J. *First aid to stutterers; practical steps for prevention and treatment of stuttering.* Boston: Expression Co., 1943. Pp. 276. \$3.00.—The purpose of this book is to provide a text for parents and teachers of stutterers and potential stutterers. It offers practical instruction in prevention of stuttering, remedial measures for use in the home and school, and self-helps for adult stutterers. The book is divided into two sections. The first section, 7 chapters, deals with theories, causes, and prevention of stuttering, treatment of stuttering, including practical suggestions and aids for preschool, elementary and high school pupils, and self-helps for adult stutterers. The second section consists of graded practice materials which are supplementary to the chapters of the first section. These practice materials, which make up about one fourth of the text, are composed of simple rhymes for the children and selected poems and prose passages for the older patients.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Harvard).

1425. Henderson, D. K., Tod, H., & Daly, B. G. *Electrical convulsion therapy; a survey of technique, with results in 260 cases of mental disorder.* *Edinb. med. J.*, 1943, 50, 641-660.

1426. Hitschman, M., & Yarrell, Z. Psychoses occurring in soldiers during the training period. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1943, 100, 301-305.—This is a report based upon an investigation of 100 soldiers admitted to Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital during 1942. When length of service was correlated with the time at which the psychoses became manifest, it was found that 70 of the 100 men became sick within the first 5 months of service. As duration of service lengthened, there seemed to be an increase of cases with previous mental illness, but this was due to the decreasing number of potential psychotics. No qualitative differences in the psychoses of civilians and soldiers were found. Suggestions are made for lowering the incidence of psychiatric casualties during military service.—*J. E. Zerga* (War Manpower Commission).

1427. Inhelder, B. *Le diagnostic du raisonnement chez les débiles mentaux.* (Diagnosis of reasoning in the feeble-minded.) Neuchâtel: Delachaux & Niestlé, 1943. Pp. 306.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author is a colleague of Jean Piaget, who has written an introduction to the book. Making use of the series of simple experiments followed by oral questioning which was employed by Piaget in his study of children's concepts of physical causality, Inhelder attempts to throw light on the qualitative differences in the thinking of older, backward children and that of young, normal children. She concludes that a major differentiating factor is to be found in the inability of the feeble-minded to think in other than concrete terms.—*F. L. Goodenough* (Minnesota).

1428. Kasanin, J. S. [Ed.] *Language and thought in schizophrenia.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1944. Pp. xiv + 133. \$2.00.—This book, a series of eight papers presented by various authors in 1939 before the American Psychiatric Association, summarizes the experimental and clinical researches conducted by the authors on the problems of schizophrenic thought and language.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

1429. Kubie, L. S. *Manual of emergency treatment for acute war neuroses.* *War Med.*, Chicago, 1943, 4, 582-598.—The topics treated are: etiology and types; warning signals; preventive therapy; and emergency measures after the neurosis is established. Collapse occurs only after a cumulative stress of increasing danger and repeated narrow escapes. The first warning is usually sleep disturbance in the form of terror dreams and reveries. Since the most vulnerable moment is the transition between waking and sleeping, this should be made as nearly instantaneous as possible; sleep should be profound during the night, and the patient should be aroused swiftly. Emergency measures after the neurosis is established consist in controlled sleep; physical restoration; a regimen to maintain hold on reality; superficial catharsis; and deconditioning. The latter method (for acute neuroses) is being tried in the South Pacific, and preliminary reports are encouraging. Hypnocoanalysis and hypnagogic revery are recom-

mended. The value of shock treatment for acute war neuroses has not been conclusively demonstrated, but its theoretical basis lies in the fact that many of the phenomena are states of partial dissociation which precipitate a waking nightmare, in which the patient is inaccessible.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1430. Lemere, F., & Greenwood, E. D. Ratio of voluntary enlistment to induction in the various types of neuropsychiatric disorders. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1943, 100, 312-313.—"Neuropsychiatric patients suffering from alcoholism, epilepsy, neurasthenia gastrica, and especially dementia praecox have a greater than normal tendency to enlist voluntarily in the army rather than wait for induction. Neuropsychiatric patients suffering from mental deficiency, psychoneuroses (exclusive of neurasthenia gastrica), and especially constitutional psychopathic states have a greater than normal tendency to avoid army service."—*J. E. Zerga* (War Manpower Commission).

1431. Lowrey, L. G. [Chm.] Group therapy: special section meeting, 1943. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1943, 13, 648-691.—L. G. Lowrey presented a short history of his interest in group therapy together with some statistics derived from a study he made of the Group Therapy Department at the Jewish Board of Guardians. Activity group therapy of a noninterpretive type was described in detail by S. R. Slavson. The most essential element in a therapy group is the skill and insight in grouping. The second important factor is the personality of the therapist. D. Spiker reported some group work with preschool children, emphasizing the need of the co-operation and interest of the mother or foster mother. H. B. Peck presented case material indicating how group therapy can be used in social prophylaxis. A case worker's reaction to group therapy was given by H. Glauber. N. W. Ackerman discussed group therapy from the point of view of a psychiatrist.—*R. E. Perl* (New York City).

1432. Low, A. A. Group psychotherapy; a record of class interviews with patients suffering from mental and nervous ailments. Chicago: Recovery, 1943. Pp. 88. \$1.25.—Verbatim accounts are cited of single brief interviews, extended single interviews, and multiple interviews with various types of patients to portray the method of psychotherapy used by Recovery, Inc.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

1433. Low, A. A. Lectures to relatives of former patients. Chicago: Recovery, 1943. Pp. 125. \$1.25.—This volume contains a total of 15 of the author's lectures, covering such topics as environmental irritation and individual resistance, home adjustment and after-care, the major motives of behavior, the temperamental predisposition, and the illusion of superiority.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

1434. Low, A. A. Recovery's self-help techniques, history and description. Chicago: Recovery, 1943. Pp. 138. \$1.25.—This book, compiled from the author's articles published in the bimonthly bulletin, *Lost and Found*, of the Association, constitutes a history of the initiation, organization, growth, development, final liquidation, and revival as a new group of Recovery, Inc., The Association of Former

Mental Patients and Their Relatives.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

1435. Malamud, W., & Malamud, I. A socio-psychiatric investigation of schizophrenia occurring in the Armed Forces. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1943, 5, 364-375.—An intensive study was made of the social-dynamic background of 73 patients of whom 33 were diagnosed as schizophrenics without disagreement. All patients were soldiers who had developed personality disturbances in the armed forces either here or overseas; none had had actual combat experience. "The screening process at induction could have eliminated more than half of these cases if a minimum amount of easily procurable anamnestic data were available." The psychiatric disorders were produced by a combination of certain socio-dynamic factors in the individual's life history, certain types of personality characteristics, and stress situations in military life.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1436. Minski, L. Rehabilitation of the neurotic. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1943, 89, 390-394.—Chronic neurotics of peacetime cannot be rehabilitated in military service, but those with little constitutional element in their state can be made fit for some sort of limited service by a realistic program of reclassification and training. Neuroses in industry are currently being badly neglected. Advocated is the setting up of neurotic colonies where neurotics would live with their families.—*W. L. Wilkins* (U. S. Naval Reserve).

1437. Mosovich, A. El tratamiento del alcoholismo por el metodo de los reflejos condicionados. (The treatment of alcoholism by the conditioned reflex method.) *Dia. méd., B. Aires*, 1943, 15, 562.

1438. Parsons, F. H. Eight cases of section of corpus callosum in individuals with a history of epileptic seizures: psychological tests. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1943, 29, 227-241.—The author presents preoperative and postoperative test results for eight cases of section of corpus callosum. Tests used included Stanford Binet, Healy Pictorial Completion, Arthur Scale performance tests, Gates Visual Perception A 1, 2, 3, and Rorschach Ink-blot. "Of the tests given only those of immediate memory show any decrease. No picture of the 'syndrome of the corpus callosum' is reflected in the test scores."—*H. H. Nowlis* (Connecticut).

1439. Portis, S. A. The clinical significance of emotional disturbances affecting the stomach, duodenum and biliary tract. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1944, 6, 71-73.—The author gives a brief presentation of the effect of emotional stimuli on the gastrointestinal tract. Peptic ulcer patients cannot be permanently cured unless the emotional factors are evaluated and eradicated.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1440. Pötl, O. Psychopathien des Mannes. (Psychopathy in man.) *Wien. klin. Wschr.*, 1943, 56, 501-506.

1441. Preston, G. H. The substance of mental health. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1943. Pp. 147. \$1.75.—A simple explanation for the layman of the basic laws of mental health is presented.—(Courtesy *Publishers' Weekly*).



1442. Richards, W. G. War and peace neuroses. *J. Lancet*, 1943, 63, 398-402.—A general review of the subject is given.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1443. Rosenbaum, M., & Romano, J. Psychiatric casualties among defense workers. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1943, 100, 314-319.—Emotional factors may act to cause, provoke, or modify behavior thereby impairing efficiency, such factors not always being recognizable by the industrial physician. The emotional distress may be expressed in the form of such somatic symptoms as fatigue, listlessness, or epigastric distress; or, in such psychologic symptoms as phobias or hysterical behavior and interpersonal symptoms, i.e., feelings of discrimination or depreciation toward fellow employees or employers.—*J. E. Zerga* (War Manpower Commission).

1444. Walker, A. E. Psychosurgery; collective review. *Surg. Gynec. Obstet.*, 1944, 78, Suppl., 1-11.—This is a comprehensive consideration of prefrontal lobotomy. In France, Germany, and England, where psychoanalysis and shock therapy were increasingly used, Moniz' operation was practically ignored, but in Italy it was enthusiastically received. Many physicians think that the patient pays a high price for relief from fear, worry, and anxiety. The operation can be endorsed only if he will probably use his new freedom in socially acceptable ways. Hence the operation should be refused to those persons whose previous behavior has suggested psychopathic propensities. Walker believes that the operation has a place. On a symptomatic basis it may be indicated after adequate psychotherapy has failed. Psychosurgery alone, however, will not produce social recovery; postoperative rehabilitation is equally important. Its future can be determined only after many cases have been studied intensively for at least 5 years, during which investigations much will be learned of the functions of the frontal lobes. 107 references. Tables.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1445. Weiss, E. Cardiospasm: a psychosomatic disorder. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1944, 6, 58-70.—The clinical picture and etiology of cardiospasm are presented. An analysis is made of short presentations of 9 cases. It is noted that cardiospasm, a psychosomatic disorder, is an organ neurosis corresponding to a form of conversion hysteria. It arises coincidentally with an emotional conflict in an individual whose early life was characterized by personality difficulties. Other evidences of neurosis are often present in the patient or the family pattern. Exacerbations are frequently correlated with fresh psychic insults. Patients with cardiospasm require combined physical and psychological study and treatment.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1446. Wolbarst, A. L. Psychotherapy in urology. *Med. Rec.*, N. Y., 1944, 157, 29-34.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

1447. Wolff, H. G. Headache mechanisms—a summary. *Res. Publ. Ass. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1943, 23, 173-184.—The author enumerates the pain-sensitive structures of the head, and summarizes the probable mechanisms responsible for headaches associated with changes in intracranial pressure, brain tumors, histamine, fever, migraine, and hypertension. 14 references.—*F. W. Irwin* (Pennsylvania).

1448. Zilboorg, G. Psychosomatic medicine; a historical perspective. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1944, 6, 3-6.—If not anatomico-physiological, the general approach to mental disease at the turn of the 19th century was ethical. No clinical laboratories were established as late as 1842. In the middle of the 19th century, Germany witnessed the victory of somatologists over philosophers, with a clinical synthesis between psychology and biology. The work of J. B. Friedreich (1796-1862) and E. v. Feuchtersleben (1806-1849) is briefly reviewed. The latter was the first to speak of the "psychophysical totality of man" and in 1842 advocated the teaching of psychiatry to senior medical students. Nasse and Jacobi made noteworthy contributions to physical and clinical diagnosis, with the latter formulating his psychiatric concepts as a clinician. The concept and intent of psychosomatic medicine are over a century old.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

[See also abstracts 1300, 1315, 1328, 1339, 1350, 1365, 1368, 1376, 1381, 1384, 1393, 1396, 1397, 1400, 1401, 1404, 1406, 1451, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1490, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1500, 1503, 1505, 1506, 1509, 1514, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1540, 1544, 1549, 1558, 1560.]

#### PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

1449. Brown, F. An experimental study of the validity and reliability of the Brown Personality Inventory for Children. *J. Psychol.*, 1944, 17, 75-89.—The Brown Personality Inventory for Children differentiated very reliably between a group of 77 clinically diagnosed neurotic boys and 200 normal boys between 8 and 15 years of age from grades 4 to 9. Test-retest reliabilities of .81, .84, .87, and .92 were obtained from testing 4 groups of boys, totaling 242, in a summer camp, and retesting after 12 days. Retests on a group of 51 delinquent boys after 2.5 months gave a reliability of  $.684 \pm .04$ . Item analysis and critical ratios of subscores on insecurity, irritability, and physical, school, and home categories showed the new scoring method to be superior to the old, and the test to be sensitive to group differences.—*R. B. Ammons* (San Diego).

1450. Foxe, A. N. Pilate. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 5, 281-287.—An analysis is made of the changes in Pilate's attitude and position in the trial of Jesus. Pilate thought in nationalistic and material terms and was not spiritual. Although an enemy of Herod he became a friend through Jesus's misfortune. He suffered from a conflict between clinging on the one hand to the results of a life-long material struggle for position, security, and family and the dictates of his conscience on the other. Contrary to Dante's view that he was pitiless, Pilate with his lack of gifts and with only average intelligence was a pitiful figure who morally and spiritually crucified himself in a futile attempt to free his conscience.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1451. Garma, A. Sadismo y masoquismo en la conducta. (Sadism and masochism in behavior.) Buenos Aires: Asociación Psicoanalítica, 1943. Pp. 208.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] In terms of Freudian theory, warfare, suicide, and obsessive neuroses are expressions of the death in-

stinct by way of sadistic and masochistic ego-formations. War represents this basic urge, and pacifism is a reaction-formation against it. Several cases of suicidal behavior are analytically presented, including an extended study of Arthur Rimbaud.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

1452. Harrower-Erickson, M. R. A multiple choice test for screening purposes (for use with the Rorschach cards or slides). *Psychosom. Med.*, 1943, 5, 331-341.—A group procedure of administering Rorschach slides or cards is described whereby approximately 200 individuals can be tested in approximately 20 minutes. A sample blank checked by a subject and scored by an examiner is reproduced. Four groups of subjects were used: (1) 329 "unselected normals," (2) 225 male prison inmates, (3) 30 students consulting a college psychiatrist, and (4) 143 neuropsychiatric hospitalized patients. Very striking differences were found between normal and abnormal patients. No attempt was made to obtain differential diagnoses on the basis of the results.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1453. Hartz, J. Tuberculosis and personality conflicts. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1944, 6, 17-22.—A plea is made for more carefully recorded observations regarding the interaction of personality difficulties and pulmonary tuberculosis. Abstracts of three cases are given suggesting the role of personality conflict in the onset and progression of the disease.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1454. Kutash, S. B. Performance of psychopathic defective criminals on the Thematic Apperception Test. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 5, 319-340.—As psychopathic persons tend particularly to project their own faults on to others, and as the criminal psychopath is usually reluctant to reveal himself to a psychologist or psychiatrist, the use of the Thematic Apperception Test has considerable promise for the study of personality with the individual. The test was administered to 60 inmates of an institution for defective delinquents who had already been diagnosed as psychopathic personalities by psychiatric interviews; all were male adults and had IQ's below 70 on the Stanford-Binet. A typical protocol is presented. 2,405 responses to 15 pictures were summarized and interpreted as a complete set and then for each picture consecutively. Results indicate that the psychopathic defective can be studied by the T. A. T. to reveal aspects of his personality which cannot be otherwise determined. "Anxiety, ambition conflicts involving family relationships, guilt feelings and unconscious desire for punishment are the most frequent features of the psychopathic defective phantasy revealed."—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1455. Lessa, W. A. An appraisal of constitutional typologies. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1943, 45, No. 4, Part 2. Pp. 96.—The validity of modern constitutional typologies is assessed by reviewing studies which have linked morphological, physiological, and psychological types with crime, temperament, personality, intelligence, insanity, and organic disease. The main criticism is directed toward the criteria that are used. For example, the unsatisfactory definitions of crime make all attempts at correlation with type systems of a constitutional sort unfruitful.

Attempts to relate constitution to personality and intelligence suffer from the same defect. The most fruitful results have been correlations between body type and organic diseases, such as gastric ulcer.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.* (Bennington).

1456. Leverenz, C. W. Minnesota multiphasic personality inventory; an evaluation of its usefulness in the psychiatric service of a station hospital. *War Med.*, Chicago, 1943, 4, 618-629.—Experience with more than 700 neuropsychiatric patients at the Fort Snelling, Minn., hospital has proved the value of the multiphasic personality inventory. At present the scores are limited to hypochondriasis, depression, hysteria, amoral type of psychopathic personality, masculinity-femininity, paranoia, psychasthenia, schizophrenia, and hypomania. Some of these scales are less dependable than others, but all are useful clinically. In the majority of cases they confirmed the clinical impression, particularly in the psychoneuroses with a prominent hypochondriacal element. The largest percentage which did not verify clinical diagnoses completely were subjects having complicated personality changes, and consequently complex scores. There are probably certain complicated disorders which the inventory fails to reveal correctly. Its importance lies in giving direction to the study of obvious disorders and providing a measure of their severity; revealing unsuspected trends; evaluating borderline conditions and mixtures of neurotic and psychotic elements; disclosing the probable contribution of neurotic components in psychosomatic syndromes; and giving a prognosis for men under consideration for discharge.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1457. Meltzer, H. Personality differences between stuttering and non-stuttering children as indicated by the Rorschach test. *J. Psychol.*, 1944, 17, 39-59.—Fifty stuttering and 50 control children, aged 8 to 17 years, equated as to sex, age, grade, school, and intelligence, were given the Rorschach test. Stutterers made significantly higher scores on Z (organization response), W (whole response), Ds (white space details), and F(C) (shading responses), while the control group scored significantly higher on F+ (sharply perceived forms). "Stuttering children are more productive and responsive and give more combinatory, synthetic responses but the nature of their responses reveals that their productivity represents compensatory and compulsive drives rather than clarity of perception or sheer superiority in abstract thinking. Many more of the responses of the stutterers are vague perceptual wholes and lack concreteness. In practically all factors which implicate emotional instability the scores of stuttering children exceed those of the control group."—*R. B. Ammons* (San Diego).

1458. Runner, J. R., & Seaver, M. A. A personality analysis test. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1943, 49, 209-222.—This is a description and preliminary statistical study of a personality inventory of 239 items representing the everyday experience of normal people. It is interpreted according to the theories of Freud, Korzybski, Simmel, Lewin, and others, and in terms of certain concepts of interactional sociology. Twenty-seven variable factors are measured by short, overlapping subtests. Two of these



factors are considered as basic to the rest and are used to define five types of personality. The statistical results on a selected sample of 350 cases indicate significant differences (1) among the five basic types, (2) between adolescents and adults, (3) between men and women, and (4) between well-adjusted and problem personalities.—D. L. Glick (American University).

1459. Schachtel, E. G. Some notes on fire-setters and their Rorschach tests. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 5, 341-350.—The results of an analysis based on the study of a randomly selected group of 11 Rorschach records of fire-setters are presented, together with an average psychogram computed from 8 Rorschach records tentatively considered as typical of "irrational" fire-setters. The average age of these 8 male subjects was 22. The outstanding characteristic of the Rorschach psychograms compared with normal persons was the high number of color responses. "The affective basis of the fire-setting activity, the impulsive and irrational traits characteristic of the fire-setters seemed to find an expression also in the free mention of fire in some of their Rorschach records." The most characteristic single trait in these fire-setters was a labile undifferentiated and often impulsive affectivity. The author gives an extended parallelism between the pleasures of fire-setting and urinating.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (United Drug Co.).

1460. Schofield, W., Jr. An attempt to measure 'persistence' in its relationship to scholastic achievement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1943, 33, 440-445.—"Using an insoluble, elevated, finger maze to obtain measures of persistence (total time spent on the maze) for 14 over-achievers and 11 under-achievers selected on the basis of disparities between A.C.E. percentile rank and percentile rank for academic index, the following tentative conclusions are indicated: 1. There is a decided and statistically significant sex difference in persistence which favors the males of the sample. 2. While persistence is correlated to a slight positive degree with over-achievement in the males, it is correlated negatively to about the same degree with over-achievement in the females. 3. There is a tendency for the under-achievers to be more restless than the over-achievers in a situation demanding persistence. Furthermore, there is a tendency for greater restlessness to be associated with less persistence, and likewise, a tendency for less persistence to be associated with under-achievement. 4. The males tend to be more verbal in general and also tend to ask more questions than the females in a situation calling for persistent behavior in the presence of a single male."—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

1461. Stainbrook, E., & Siegel, P. S. A comparative group Rorschach study of Southern Negro and white high school and college students. *J. Psychol.*, 1944, 17, 107-115.—Forty white high school students and 45 white college students were compared with corresponding numbers of Negro high school and college students with regard to performance on the Otis S. A. Test of Mental Ability and responses to the group Rorschach test. Negroes in both groups had significantly lower Otis scores. Negro secondary students were lower than white in *R*, *D*, *S*, *m*, *K*, *CF*, and higher in *FC*, thus apparently showing less

fluidity or less differentiation in association, more emotional stability, less impulsiveness, and less evidence of anxiety than the white high school students. Negro college students were higher in *FM/M*, lower in *R*, *D*, *S*, *O*, *M*,  $\Sigma C$ , *m*, *Fc*, *FK*, and *CF*, indicating more associative paucity or rigidity than white college students, lower general personality resources, greater immaturity, and less emotional instability.—R. B. Ammons (San Diego).

[See also abstracts 1306, 1347, 1376, 1381, 1390, 1398, 1403, 1465, 1490, 1498, 1503, 1513, 1523, 1527.]

## GENERAL SOCIAL PROCESSES

(incl. Esthetics)

1462. Alexander, F. Aggressiveness—individual and collective. In [Various], *The march of medicine; the New York Academy of Medicine lectures to the laity*, 1943. New York: Columbia University Press, 1943. Pp. 83-99.—The author challenges the validity of the belief that war is inevitable because of innate aggressiveness in all animals including man. The thesis is rejected on the basis of three factors: "(1) The intensity of aggressiveness varies among animals and among different cultures. . . . (2) Killing is not the only manifestation of aggressiveness. . . . (3) War cannot be explained by general animal aggressiveness alone because war is limited to socialized animals. . . ." The concepts of frustration, aggression, and repression are shown in their relationships to social adjustments, and their effects are contrasted in totalitarian and in democratic societies. On the basis of the dynamic concepts described, recommendations are presented for an analysis of the problem of lasting peace.—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).

1463. Anderson, W. A. Family-member roles in social participation. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1943, 8, 718-720.—S. E. Asch (Brooklyn).

1464. Bolton, E. B., & English, M. Morale of a group of senior high-school girls. *J. Psychol.*, 1944, 17, 117-135.—Twenty-nine high-school and 44 college students were given in March and April, 1943, Thurstone tests of attitude toward patriotism, the Constitution of the United States, the church, the Germans, the Chinese, and Communism; and the Purdue scale for attitudes toward any group. Form A, was used to measure attitudes toward the English, the Russians, the Japanese, and the Nazi leaders. It was found desirable to use a one-hour supplementary interview to gain further information about the measured attitudes. The two groups did not differ significantly on any of the scales. The high-school seniors were quite patriotic, less mature in their patriotism than the college group, favorable toward the war effort, showed confidence in national leaders, were favorable toward the church, neutral toward the Constitution, opposed to Communism, liked the English, Russians, and Chinese, were opposed to the Nazi leaders and would have liked to see them punished, disliked and distrusted the Japanese people as well as their leaders, and showed a realistic knowledge of postwar economic problems.—R. B. Ammons (San Diego).

1465. Campbell, A. A. *St. Thomas Negroes—a study of personality and culture.* *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1943, 55, No. 5. Pp. 90.—Modes of thought and action that have traditionally characterized the behavior of natives of St. Thomas were studied in light of cultural backgrounds. For generations there has been strong emphasis upon individual ascendance. This individualistic set of values is traced to childhood experiences in "a total situation which is distinguished by insecurity and a lack of dependable, protective, social relationships. From this psychological matrix there typically emerges an insecure, suspicious, egocentric adult."—D. G. Ryans (Cooperative Test Service).

1466. Caprio, F. S. *A psycho-social study of primitive conceptions of death.* *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 5, 303-317.—The author suggests that the relative paucity of literature dealing with the psychological implications of death may be due to cultural resistance. "The fact that we like to avoid all unnecessary references to death because of its unpleasantness is evidence of our extreme sensitiveness on the subject." A discussion follows on the legendary origin of death, concepts of primitive peoples, earliest death customs, fear of the dead, suicide, and death and mental illness. Among the conclusions derived from an analysis and synthesis of anthropological data are the following: (1) an inherent trend among primitive cultures is a fear of death, (2) the apparent indifference of modern civilization to death is an expression of "repression" evidenced by our rationalizing death as a biological necessity, by our dream life, and by a belief in immortality; (3) many current superstitions and fears are atavistic residuals of primitive attitudes towards the dead; (4) the dread of death is based more on the fear of suffering than on the fear of future existence; (5) a willingness to die can be considered as a rationalization for having outlived our usefulness and capacity for physical enjoyment; (6) with rare exceptions primitive attitudes of disapproval of suicide have survived; (7) a fear of death, or cheating it, is an avenue of escape from our life problems, such as anxiety and depression; and (8) an overcompensation for the fear of the supernatural cause of decease is witnessed by our gifts and sacrifices to the dead followed by respectful rituals.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (United Drug Co.).

1467. Cantril, H. *Gauging public opinion.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1944. Pp. xiv + 318. \$3.75.—Cantril and his associates in the Office of Public Opinion Research present a systematic and technical examination of the methods used in public opinion polling. The 27 chapters are grouped into 3 parts with common topics. Part I deals with problems involved in posing the issues, and covers such topics as the meaningfulness of words and of questions, the measurement of intensity of opinion, and the use and value of a battery of questions. Part II summarizes studies of problems of interviewing and interviewers. Problems of sampling are discussed in Part III, and problems of the determinants of opinion in Part IV. Part V reports a single complete study of opinion (the measurement of civilian morale) from beginning to end. Six appendices contain technical notes.

Illustrations are taken from several of the major polls, and the sources are indicated throughout.—H. F. Rothe (Stevenson, Jordan, & Harrison, Inc.).

1468. Child, A. *The social-historical relativity of esthetic value.* *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1944, 53, 1-22.—Esthetic value is an unique quality of liking, having extensity and intensity, and so varies with social-historical context. When related to this context, such value has neither absolute universalism nor absolute relativism. Esthetic objects present an objective ground, and social man in responding to this gives universality to esthetic experience. Yet social-historical backgrounds differ, and so social-historical subjectivism is created.—J. T. Baker (Pennsylvania State College).

1469. Conrad, H. S., & Sanford, R. N. *Some specific war-attitudes of college students.* *J. Psychol.*, 1944, 17, 153-186.—The attitudes related to war morale of approximately 250 college students were analyzed by using their responses to 40 items scored on a 5-point scale. 13 items dealt with military optimism, 15 with optimism as to consequences of war, and 15 with general war-morale. On 10 "Military Optimism" items, the group scored close to undecided or zero, and had negative average scores on 11 of the "Optimism on Consequences of the War" items. The number of positive responses exceeded the undecided and negative on only 14 of the total 40 items. "The absence of expressions of strong optimism or enthusiasm suggests the absence of strong morale. It may well be questioned whether the present group has any adequate emotional appreciation of the values we are fighting to preserve or the momentous progress that might be achieved."—R. B. Ammons (San Diego).

1470. Freedman, B. *Morale and the life instinct: a biological orientation.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1943, 8, 715-716.—S. E. Asch (Brooklyn).

1471. Gilkinson, H. *Outlines of research in general speech.* Minneapolis: Burgess, 1943. Pp. ii + 80. \$1.75.—This book presents a brief outline and bibliography of 354 experimental studies dealing with some aspect of speech. The book is admittedly a collection of materials rather than an "assimilation of experimental outcomes into patterns of logical and critical interpretations." The outline consists of three general headings: (1) correlates of speech skill; (2) speaker-audience research; and (3) effects of speech training. Brief abstracts of the individual studies are grouped under the three general headings. Each of the 354 titles in the bibliography is accompanied by a brief description.—C. V. Hudgins (Harvard).

1472. Gist, N. P., Pihlblad, C. T., & Gregory, C. L. *Selective factors in migration and occupation.* *Univ. Mo. Stud.*, 1943, 28, No. 2. Pp. 166.—This is a discussion of selective factors in occupations, occupational inheritance as a selective process, occupation and patterns of migration, and social selection and educational achievement.—(Courtesy *J. educ. Res.*).

1473. Glasgow, G. *The relative effects of distinct and indistinct enunciation on audiences' comprehension of prose and poetry.* *J. educ. Res.*, 1943, 37, 263-267.—Sophomore girls in a New York City



high school were the subjects in this experiment. Indistinct enunciation reduced comprehension, as measured by tests immediately following presentation of the material, 57% in the case of prose and 42% in the case of poetry. Indistinct enunciation affected comprehension of the entire audience, rather than limited groups within the audience.—*M. Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

1474. Hayner, N., & Hayner, U. **Three generations of Pacific Northwest Indians.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1943, 8, 650-656.—"In contrast to the relatively close cultural unity between grandparents, parents and children among the Hopi and Navajos of the Southwest, Indian groups of the Pacific Northwest show a wide divergence in manner of life, attitudes and behavior among the three generations. The pre-literate culture of northwest tribes was not as well developed; contacts with whites have been more numerous and more devastating. This paper gives special attention to the Piegan Blackfeet of Montana and to the Quinaults of the Washington Coast."—*S. E. Asch* (Brooklyn).

1475. Hsu, F. L. K. **Incentives to work in primitive communities.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1943, 8, 638-642.—The basic incentive to work, in primitive as in modern communities, is self-interest. Self-interest leads to common effort, for the individual cannot successfully pursue his self-interest unaided. "The principle of reciprocity is thus an obvious result of self-interest." There has been a tendency to exaggerate the difference between the economic incentives in primitive and modern communities.—*S. E. Asch* (Brooklyn).

1476. Jones, E. **'How can civilization be saved?'** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1943, 24, 1-7.—A general discussion is given of leadership good and bad, of government authoritative and benevolent, and of the need to study those psychological forces leading to war.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

1477. Kelsen, H. **Society and nature; a sociological inquiry.** Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1943. Pp. viii + 391. \$4.00.—Kelsen's thesis affirms that the law of causality has evolved from the primitive principle of retribution. Since primitive man did not distinguish between man and nature, he projected his social order on nature. When any misfortune befell him, this was seen as punishment for his transgressions. To the early Greeks, Zeus was controller of the cosmos through his role as arbiter of justice. Greek natural philosophers moved away from theistic control but saw man and nature ordered by normative principles. These normative concepts ended in the purely mechanistic view of the atomists. Causality is being cleansed today of retributive survivals; e.g., cause implies absolute control over an effect, and this is being replaced by statistical probability. As society is seen as a part of nature, it too will become divorced from the theological implications of absolute causal necessity and conform to statistical probability.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.* (Bennington).

1478. Knodel, J. C. **Attitudes on state university campuses.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1943, 8, 666-673.—*S. E. Asch* (Brooklyn).

1479. Kollmorgen, W. M. **The agricultural stability of the Old Order Amish and Old Order**

**Mennonites of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1943, 49, 233-241.—Although the stability of the Pennsylvania German farmers has frequently been noted, the various socioreligious groups comprising this large body are characterized by unlike degrees of stability. In general, the sectarians have been more stable as farmers than the church people. The unusual persistence of the Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonites of Lancaster County can definitely be traced to a socioreligious program whose guiding principles are separation from the world and nonconformity to the world. The desire to perpetuate old values and old patterns has made farming the preferred way of life, and all members are required to live in rural areas.—*D. L. Glick* (American University).

1480. MacLean y Estenós, R. **Sociología peruana.** (Peruvian sociology.) Lima: 1942. Pp. 556. S/. 10.00.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This textbook deals with aboriginal cultures, social evolution, social classes, and nationalism.—*S. E. Asch* (Brooklyn).

1481. McGraw, M. **Let babies be our teachers.** In [Various], *The march of medicine; the New York Academy of Medicine lectures to the laity*, 1943. New York: Columbia University Press, 1943. Pp. 100-118.—The writer's thesis is that the biological processes of growth offer material for generalizations to education and general social progress. Analogy is drawn between the experimental results of Coghill and the behavior of individuals and groups. "The parallel between biologic or organic growth processes and social and educational development can be even more convincingly observed in the early behavior development of our own human babies." In this regard the struggle between the new and old brain in their participation in certain activities is used as a case to illustrate expectations in the growth of social orders.—*T. G. Andrews* (Barnard).

1482. Mukerjee, R. **Ecological and cultural patterns of social organization.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1943, 8, 643-649.—Human communities contain in varying degree two contrasting principles of social organization. One is the primary, intimate, neighborhood group, with marked development of community sentiment and of integrated social ways. The other is the impersonal organization based on secondary groupings and indirect contacts. Both forms are present in agricultural and industrial communities. Social and personal disorganization have resulted from excessive dominance of the ecological principle in rural areas as well as in cities. The cultural *Gemeinschaft* of the Indian village, which gives each community or region a distinctive "personality" of its own, is recommended as a valuable principle for social planning everywhere.—*S. E. Asch* (Brooklyn).

1483. Nimkoff, M. F. **Occupational factors and marriage.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1943, 49, 248-254.—An analysis of the marital status of 100 matched cases in each of six different occupations in *Who's Who, 1942-1943* (artists, business executives, college professors, engineers, military officers, and physicians), reveals that two of the groups—the artists and the military men—have a rate of bachelorhood in excess of that of the general population, while

the other occupations are underrepresented among the unmarried. Differences in age at marriage do not appear to be an important cause of the variations noted. The artists also have the highest rate of remarriage, but the military men have the lowest rate. An attempt to account for these variations in terms of current theories of the relation of occupational factors to marriage reveals some of the limitations of these theories.—D. L. Glick (American University).

1484. Róheim, G. War, crime and the covenant. Part II. War and the blood feud. Cont. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 5, 363-405.—Primitive head-hunting practices emphasize the symbolic importance of the head of a decapitated enemy in an understanding of the war complex. The head also signifies increased fertility to fields and women. The head-hunting complex functions as an initiation rite. The relationship between ego and superego is paralleled in the attitudes and behavior of the conqueror or hero towards the enemy who becomes the symbol of the father. Tribal examples illustrate the inevitability of extroverted aggression on the basis of the Oedipus complex and the superego. A psychoanalytical analysis of in-group hostility is made on the assumption that "if war means aggression projected beyond the limits of the group, criminal behavior means a failure in identifying with the group aggression that has not been projected." Crime is endo-group aggression and "just as the development of the individual is from primitive dual-unity to individuality, law evolved from the right of the group to protect its members against out-group aggression to the right of the individual to be protected." (See also 18: 544.)—P. S. de Q. Cabot (United Drug Co.).

1485. Shaw, R. M. An analytical frequency study of the recurrent mention of personages without modification in popular periodical literature, 1922-1942. *J. educ. Res.*, 1943, 37, 251-262.—Every issue of the *Reader's Digest* from February 1922 to January 1942 was examined, and the name of every personage mentioned without modifying explanation was noted. Personages most frequently alluded to without explanation are those which the reader must know something about if his reading is to be most meaningful, and schools might well endeavor to make pupils familiar with them. The author determined the 500 personages most frequently mentioned. They are ranked in order of frequency of mention; the results are analyzed with respect to historical period, national origin, and field of eminence, and compared with the findings of Washburne. No claim is made that the most frequently mentioned personages are the greatest or most important.—M. Murphy (Pennsylvania).

1486. Stott, L. H. Some aspects of morale in a rural population. *J. Psychol.*, 1944, 17, 137-152.—544 rural adolescents, 353 from farm families and 191 from small towns, rated themselves and their parents on 9 wartime morale items: belief in cause of United Nations, concern over progress of war, concern over management of war effort, sympathy with government win-the-war efforts, confidence in the nation's military leadership, in civil authorities, and in the national farm program, hope for future, and

willingness to sacrifice to win war. Willingness to sacrifice was very high for all groups; confidence in civil authorities and farm program was much lower. Subjects rated themselves and their parents similarly, correlations ranging from .70 to .82. Certain differences were found between self-ratings and ratings of parents, between ratings by the sexes, and between small town and country families. Level of morale seems to be fairly specific to the aspect being measured, being influenced by particular combinations of such factors as area of residence, occupational group, age and sex.—R. B. Ammons (San Diego).

1487. Tomars, A. S. Some problems in the sociologist's use of anthropology. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1943, 8, 625-634.—S. E. Asch (Brooklyn).

1488. Williams, G. D. The effect of program notes on the enjoyment of musical selections. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1943, 29, 261-279.—Recordings of five different orchestral selections were played for 560 students, 286 of whom had no program notes (control group) and 274 of whom had program notes. Subjects rated their responses, likes and dislikes, on a continuous scale. Ratings, scored in terms of millimeter distance from the left limit of the line, showed reliable (CR over 3) differences between the experimental and control groups on two of the five selections and on the program as a whole. Results are further broken down to indicate the effect of amount of musical training, intelligence and sex differences. There was a tendency for the effect of program notes to vary directly with the amount of musical training.—H. H. Nowlis (Connecticut).

[See also abstracts 1286, 1287, 1289, 1292, 1294, 1297, 1333, 1358, 1360, 1366, 1379, 1381, 1428, 1431, 1435, 1442, 1451, 1461, 1489, 1491, 1500, 1504, 1507, 1515, 1518, 1520, 1521, 1524, 1526, 1529, 1532, 1537, 1542, 1546, 1548, 1553, 1559, 1560.]

## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

1489. [Anon.] Juvenile delinquency and the schools in wartime. *U. S. Off. Educ. Sch. Child. War Ser.*, 1943, No. 8. Pp. 26.—Increases in delinquency disproportionate to the population rise reported by 37 out of 65 city-school superintendents in 29 states emphasize the seriousness of this wartime problem. Sample summaries of descriptions of conditions prevailing in the communities illustrate the varying character of the problem. Among the contributing causes mentioned by the school administration, lack of parental supervision is most common, while other concomitants of wartime living are believed to exert considerable influence. Methods employed by the schools in meeting the problem include controlling attendance, increasing recreational facilities, extending guidance services, introducing curriculum adjustments, and establishing co-operative relationships with other community agencies. Although resolving the problem of delinquency is essentially the responsibility of the community, the school has at its disposal many facilities which may be employed effectively in meeting this crisis. Expansion of present resources of the schools is generally necessary, and it is essential that they ally themselves with the total community program for the prevention



of delinquency.—R. C. Strassburger (St. Joseph's College for Women).

1490. Bergler, E. Suppositions about the "mechanism of criminality." *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 5, 215-246.—Neurosis and criminality are not identical. Two things must be determined in every criminal act, a variable factor which is the psychological content and the constant and pathognomic one which explains the motor act itself. The "mechanism of orality," although applicable to neurotic cases, does not explain criminality. The author suggests that prerequisites of every criminal act are (1) a need for compensation for a deep feeling of helplessness to take revenge on the mother masochistically and (2) the unconscious acceptance of punishment. Crime should be considered not as an outburst of an id-wish but as a defense against it. Short excerpts from 9 case histories indicate the relevance of considering crime as a maladjusted unconscious defense mechanism.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (United Drug Co.).

1491. Bromberg, W. The effects of the war on crime. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1943, 8, 685-691.—"It was found that in general the dynamic interrelation between the individual (emotional) cause of crime and phenomena of criminal acts was the same for the war as for the pre-war period. The neurotic offenders and the recidivists in war-time seemed to enter crime through the evolution of their specific neurotic patterns without relation to larger psychological forces due to the war."—S. E. Asch (Brooklyn).

1492. Cervera Andrade, A. La delincuencia infantil. (Child delinquency.) *Rev. méd. Yucatan*, 1942-43, 22, 133-135.

1493. Curran, D. Psychology in general practice. X. Delinquency. *Practitioner*, 1943, 151, 241-248.—The concept of delinquency as being usually a manifestation of disease is unjustified, although a substantial group (e.g., organic brain disease) comes within the sphere of medical responsibility. The psychiatric approach to crime should not, however, be limited to mental disease and defect or to the small group amenable to individualized psychotherapy. It includes general measures of psychiatric management, training, and reconditioning under psychiatric supervision, colonies for certain types of offenders, and the establishment of units for investigation and research. The most encouraging subjects for psychotherapy are young recidivists, in whom the results, although not striking, are promising. Sex offenders are not particularly suitable. As reported officially, there was an increase of about 41% in the first 12 months of the war, as compared with the previous 12 months, in the number of delinquent children under 14 years.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

1494. Glueck, B. Crime and punishment. In [Various], *The march of medicine; the New York Academy of Medicine lectures to the laity*, 1943. New York: Columbia University Press, 1943. Pp. 3-23.—The author presents an analysis of the problem of the origin and treatment of crime, by demonstrating a close association between criminality and psychopathic tendencies. Description is given of the emotionally mature adult and of the neurotic, whose

behavior is likened to that of children. Criminality is viewed in a similar manner, and the etiology of criminality is described. Statistics are quoted to demonstrate the fallacy of fitting the sentence to the crime rather than to the criminal. Revisions in the present system are suggested in the direction of individualization of treatment of the criminal, for the purpose not of turning out model prisoners but decent citizens.—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).

1495. Hartman, A. A., & Schroeder, P. L. Criminality and the age factor. *J. crim. Psychopath.*, 1943, 5, 351-362.—A detailed analysis is given of the criminality of different age groups, based upon the results of professional case studies of 4,188 native-born white offenders received at the Joliet Penitentiary from 1934 to 1939. Three main age groups were compared. Among the conclusions were: (1) the proportion of prisoners diagnosed as egocentric or unstable was evenly distributed among the youngest and oldest groups, (2) a much greater percentage of the oldest offenders was classified as psychopathic personalities, (3) a constant drop in average IQ with age was noted, (4) the frequency of different types of crime varied with age, (5) the oldest age groups had the highest proportion at both extremes of criminality, i.e., no record whatsoever and a record of two or more previous prison terms, (6) the intelligence distributions for different types of offense varied considerably with age, and (7) the frequency of recidivism varied with type of offense and with age. "A finding which runs directly contrary to the Gluecks' theory of 'maturation' in criminality is a fact that at the older ages those who are intellectually retarded or psychopathic are predominantly first offenders."—P. S. de Q. Cabot (United Drug Co.).

1496. Porterfield, A. L. Delinquency and its outcome in court and college. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1943, 49, 199-208.—This study is based on a statistical comparison of the delinquencies of college students with those of children in the juvenile court. It notes the similarities of their behavior and the differences in outcomes, and attempts to interpret these similarities and differences. The differential court appearance of the two groups is interpreted as growing out of the friendlessness of the court children and the social unimportance of their families. The differences in the after careers of the two groups are explained by the increasing segregation and cumulative frustration of the less favored children as compared with the expanding range of social participation enjoyed by the college students.—D. L. Glick (American University).

[See also abstracts 1454, 1455, 1459, 1484, 1546.]

## INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

1497. Air Surgeon, Headquarters Army Air Forces. The Aviation Psychology Program of the Army Air Forces. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1943, 40, 759-769.—This is the first of a series describing the Aviation Psychology Program. It deals with the general organization and historical development up to October 1943, giving the locations of centers and personnel and a description of the testing program and schedule. The tests fall into these types: (1) intelligence, judgment,

and proficiency, (2) alertness, observation, and speed of perception, and (3) visual-motor co-ordination. Three scores are the result of the classification testing: pilot aptitude, bombardier aptitude, and navigator aptitude. Training is prescribed on the basis of these classification procedures. The research may be divided into the following: analysis of duties and functions, modification or invention of test procedures, refinement and improvement of tests, validation of tests, and determination of efficient test batteries. As the result of this program, constant revision can occur in the technological program.—*F. McKinney* (Missouri).

1498. **Air Surgeon, Headquarters Army Air Forces. History, organization, and procedures: Psychological Research Unit No. 1, Army Air Forces.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1944, 41, 103-114.—The present report, second in a series describing the Aviation Psychology Program of the Army Air Forces, is concerned mainly with the research and test development program of the staff of the Psychological Research Unit No. 1, Nashville, Tennessee. The report is divided into four sections: (1) functions, history, organization, and personnel; (2) procedures; (3) research—job analysis, test construction, experimental administration, and validation; and (4) test development—sports and hobbies participation test, and control confusion test. A listing is made of the officers and enlisted personnel who have been assigned to PRU No. 1. A brief outline of the working assumptions employed in the development of tests of emotion, personality, and temperament is presented.—*S. Ross* (Hunter).

1499. **Bowman, J. R. Motor vehicle traffic accidents on 3-lane highways, 1940.** Harrisburg: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania [1941]. Pp. 25.—Accident statistics are analyzed by 1, 2, and 3 lanes of highway, day or night, type of accident, weather conditions, etc. A running comment expands the figures of the tables.—*T. W. Forbes* (Psycho-Acoustic Laboratory, Harvard).

1500. **Brosin, H. W. The unfit: how to use them.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1943, 5, 342-363.—A program is presented for utilizing the marginally unfit in the Armed Forces and an analysis made of the basic principles for improving morale. The possibilities of the maximal use of the unfit in civilian life are reviewed with references to experimental programs and industrial and agricultural psychiatry. A bibliography of 27 references precedes a report of the discussion of the above paper delivered at the Military Session of the American Society for Research in Psychosomatic Problems.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (United Drug Co.).

1501. **Ferree, C. E., & Rand, G. The eye as a factor in wartime and blackout lighting.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1943, 29, 281-302.—The two chief problems of wartime lighting, lighting for efficiency (industrial lighting) and lighting for protection (blackout lighting), are analyzed in terms of the requirements for protection and welfare of the eye and necessary wartime protection. Descriptions of fixtures designed by the authors for (1) eliminating glare in local lighting, (2) providing glareless light in hospital wards and auxiliary night light, (3) providing a means of varying intensity of illumination in continuous

change of any amount without change in color or composition of light or in size, shape, or position of the illuminated area, and correcting artificial light to light of daylight quality, and (4) providing protective night lighting in the home are presented and discussed.—*H. H. Nowlis* (Connecticut).

1502. **Ford, E. Why we employ aged and handicapped workers.** *Illinois med. J.*, 1944, 85, 41-43.

1503. **Frank, L. K., & others. Psychosomatic disturbances in relation to personnel selection.** *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1943, 44, 541-624.—The purpose of this conference was "to focus attention upon some of the urgent problems of personnel selection for the war and postwar period." The physiological approach (D. Sheehan) emphasizes the necessity of understanding "how the structural pattern of the nervous system and its activities . . . are oriented toward variability of response." The importance of this nervous system variability for the understanding of certain psychosomatic conditions is noted. A brief report (H. G. Wolff) on a 57-year-old man, who since the age of 9 has fed himself through a permanent gastric fistula, is given to illustrate certain psychosomatic relationships. The uses and results obtained with the Rorschach with college, criminal, and military groups are presented (M. R. Harrower-Erickson). G. Murphy discusses the techniques "of investigating attitude toward self and world through experimental, biographical, and other available methods, so as to observe tendencies within the individual which lead into psychosomatic problems. . . ." The problem of the early recognition of the soldier who is likely to develop a psychosomatic disturbance during his preliminary military training is discussed by L. S. Kubie. The predictions of psychosomatic breakdowns "can be made only on the basis of careful somatic and psychiatric medical histories." A schema for obtaining such histories is presented together with an outline of a plan for remodelling the whole present screening procedures.—*S. B. Sarason* (Southbury Training School).

1504. **Friede, D. [Superiority of leadership; the work of a branch of the service school.]** *Berl. Börsen-Ztg.*, 1943, August.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Those who fail to keep up interest in new war developments, such as increased complexity of weapons and new tactical ideas, will be left behind. Officers are now being developed at new, special schools with this in mind. They must have innate leadership ability, but the shaping of this ability along new and intricate lines of leadership is the task of the new schools. The result is a new crop of leaders with superior knowledge, vision, intuition, energy, and the gift of being able to carry all subordinates along in mind and spirit.—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

1505. **Green, D. M. Airsickness in bomber crews.** *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1943, 14, 366-372.—The incidence of airsickness in 1,006 flying personnel was studied in relation to the occupation of the individual (i.e., pilot, navigator, etc.), position of the individual in the aircraft, type of mission, amount of flying time, personality of the individual, accident rate, and organic condition of the individual. Several lines of evidence lead the author to conclude that airsickness is primarily not a form of motion sickness,



but rather a "true aeroneurosis—a reaction to fear mediated through the autonomic nervous system and frequently (but not always) precipitated by abnormal motion or altitude of the airplane." Previous emphasis on "motion, rather than fear, as the primary cause of airsickness, originates in the coincidence that fear provoking situations frequently are associated with unusual movements of the airplane." Therapy consists of adapting the individual to flying by graduated flights in aircraft which are bumpier, but admittedly safer, than combat planes. This type of therapy was successful in 19 out of 35 chronically airsick crew members.—*A. Chapanis* (U. S. Army).

1506. Green, D. M. **Aeroneuroses in a bomb training unit.** *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1943, 14, 373-377.—"The incidence and characteristics of aeroneuroses occurring in a bomber crew training unit are discussed. Stress is placed on the value of observation during flight in diagnosis and prognosis. Successful prevention and treatment of these conditions demand a more understanding approach to the flier's problems with respect to living conditions, recreation and leave. The importance of personal experience to the flight surgeon is emphasized."—*A. Chapanis* (U. S. Army).

1507. Harrison, T. [Ed.] **War factory; a report by Mass-Observation.** London: Victor Gollancz, 1943. Pp. 127. 4s. 6d.—A war factory located in a town of 3,500 had grown to employ about 1,000 workers, mostly young girls, a condition which resulted in transportation, housing, and other problems. The study was undertaken upon invitation of the management and was conducted largely by a highly trained woman investigator. The qualitative anthropological approach of informal interviews was used. The results suggest aimlessness, irresponsibility, and boredom among the bewildered and reluctant girls. "It may be good propaganda to say that conscripted factory girls are burning with zeal . . . but it is certainly not good policy to be taken in by such propaganda." The girls feel quite out of touch with life, in every way. The main difficulty is seen in the girls' attitude towards the war as something merely to be endured until peace finally comes. They should be encouraged to take a positive stand toward their new setting. Other recommendations are the shortening of work hours and the installation of more frequent rest periods. Higher wages and disciplinary measures are not considered adequate motivating factors.—*H. L. Ansbacher* (Office of War Information, London).

1508. Hopkins, P. **Observations on a my and air-force selection and classification procedures in Tokio, Budapest, and Berlin.** *J. Psychol.*, 1944, 17, 31-37.—In Tokio, in 1935, the psychological laboratory at the Imperial University was carrying on extensive work in selection of aviators, measuring reactions to changes in position. In Budapest, tests of intelligence, ability to observe and report, ergograph, psychophysical measurements, special vocational tests, and records of expression and behavior were used to select commissioned and noncommissioned officers. German testing emphasized characterological studies of handwriting, speech, bodily expression, plus various life-situation and vocational tests.—*R. B. Ammons* (San Diego).

1509. Hunt, W. A., Wittson, C. L., & Harris, H. I. **The screen test in military selection.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1944, 51, 37-46.—A theoretical evaluation of the screen test (for weeding out undesirables) in military selection is attempted. The psychological screen test is compared to the brief psychiatric interview. Both are empirical procedures and attempt to do the same thing, i.e., accurately to identify those with neuropsychiatric handicaps. While the psychological test is standardized and objective, the psychiatric interview has range and flexibility. Although the test conserves man power and time, the interview is simpler in its mechanics. No arbitrary preference for one procedure over the other is given. The authors feel that a good psychiatrist is a better screening instrument than a good test but that a good test is better than a poor psychiatrist. Probably best screening is achieved when interviewing and testing supplement each other.—*M. A. Tinker* (Minnesota).

1510. Kaufman, B. **Notes on classification, selection and training.** *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1943, 14, 383-385.—The author criticizes the present system of selecting, classifying, and training air cadets. In particular, he argues that the criteria used in validating selection tests are incorrectly chosen. Success in combat flying, rather than pass-or-failure in primary training, should be the ultimate criterion. Many cadets who now fail primary training might become good pilots if more training time were allowed or if the quality of the instruction were improved.—*A. Chapanis* (U. S. Army).

1511. Kruta, V. **Poznamky k posuzovani vykonnosti a unavy u letcu.** (Fatigue in aviation.) *Lek. vojsk.*, 1943, 35, 141-145.

1512. Martin, A. L. **Cooperation of the Child Study Department of Rochester Board of Education with Selective Service.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1943, 7, 267-273.—The child study department has cooperated in a volunteer program to aid the State Selective Service System in the selection of draftees by summarizing pertinent information from its records. The purpose of the plan is to aid in the deferment at the induction center of men who are poor risks for army service because of mental instability or deficiency. The information is confidential, well protected, and forwarded to the chief medical officer of the induction center. After disposition of the case by the draft board, the information is destroyed. The value of this procedure is indicated.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

1513. McMurry, R. N. **Handling personality adjustment in industry.** New York: Harper, 1944. Pp. xi + 297. \$3.00.—The book is designed to give executives insight into the sources of and possible solutions for some of the more pressing problems of personnel administration and industrial relations. Situations are analyzed and practical techniques worked out for dealing with them in the light of recent findings of psychology and psychiatry. Emphasis is on the importance of personality and emotional factors. The four sections of the book are: labor problems, the problem employee, selection problems, and training problems.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

1514. McQuitty, L. L. A program for the classification and training of retarded soldiers. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1943, 40, 770-779.—This program deals with attempts to train retarded soldiers transferred out of a center because they were unqualified, who have been classified as feeble-minded, psychopathic, psychotic, drug addict, or physical defective. The development of this program during its experimental stages is portrayed. Three training courses have been organized in an attempt to qualify as many men as possible; a board of specialized officers has been developed to select men for special training; and a mental hygiene unit, called Consultation Service, has been made an integral part of the Enlisted Division of the Center Headquarters. A plan is being completed to transfer some of the responsibility for special training to reception centers.—F. McKinney (Missouri).

1515. Murray, H. A., & Stein, M. Note on the selection of combat officers. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1943, 5, 386-391.—A 3- to 4-hour testing program for selecting officers for combat duty is described. It consists of (a) an interview in the course of which a Past History Rating is obtained; (b) a standardized life-like construction test at the conclusion of which 3 sets of ratings are obtained, i.e., a test rating referring to how much of the test was completed in 12 min., ratings of 7 traits basic to combat leadership ability, and an over-all rating based on a final intuitive judgment of capacity for leadership; (c) a specially devised sensori-motor test; (d) a rapid projection test designed to reveal semiconscious or unconscious normal and neurotic personality trends; and (e) a conference to consider the results. A brief report is also given by the authors of the successful group use of 5 pictures of the Thematic Apperception Test.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (United Drug Co.).

1516. Planansky, K. O. Vyberu a trideni brancu pro dnesni armadu. (Recruit examination.) *Lek. vojsk.*, 1943, 35, 134-141.

1517. Rawson, A. J. Accident proneness. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1944, 6, 88-94.—Although accident proneness is an actual fact, various explanations given to account for it are not altogether convincing. It can be predicted at present only on the basis of past records, and at present accidents can be prevented only by eliminating accident-prone individuals. The latter tend to respond to stimuli by action rather than by thought, and as a group they tend to avoid compulsion either in the form of authority or responsibility. Carefully conducted psychiatric studies of accident-prone people have yet to be made to understand the formation of the accident habit and to pave the way for its elimination.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (United Drug Co.).

1518. Reid, M. G. Trends in work of married women. *Marriage & Family Living*, 1943, 5, 80-83; 95.—Between 1890 and 1940 the percentage of married women who were gainfully employed, as reported by the regular census, had increased from 4.6 to 14.6. Of all women gainfully employed the percentage of those married increased from 13.9 in 1890 to 35.5 in 1940. Along with this increase in employment, and also as a result of urbanization, has come about a decline in home production, in the sense of economic services rendered by family

members for themselves. However these services are still important, and greater efficiency in their accomplishment and better facilities for child care outside the home are important factors at present as well as in plans for postwar employment of married women.—L. H. McCabe (Cambridge, Mass.).

1519. Rowntree, L. G. The unfit: how to exclude them. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1943, 5, 324-330.—The author lists the factors determining the requirements for induction under Selective Service, as well as the special provisions for selection in the neuropsychiatric field. The screening processes have proved reasonably effective but are still imperfect. There is an upward trend of increased rejection with age where mental disease is concerned. According to the available rejection rate by Selective Service and the Armed Forces Induction Boards, the incidence of psychoneuroses, psychopathic personality, psychoses, and alcoholism is four times greater for whites than for Negroes, while among the latter the illiteracy rate is six times greater. Psychosomatic diseases are found predominately more frequent among white than Negroes, especially in the case of peptic ulcer, neurocirculatory asthenia, and tachycardia. It is claimed that "about 30% of discharges from Army hospitals are neuropsychiatric."—P. S. de Q. Cabot (United Drug Co.).

1520. Stratton, D. C., & Springer, D. C. Problems of procurement, training, and morale among members of the Women's Reserve of the United States Coast Guard Reserve. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1943, 7, 274-279.—Since the foundation stone of the entire program is the procurement of well-qualified, emotionally well-adjusted personnel, the Service is constantly working to improve techniques of selection. During the 6-week training period the relationship of the individual to the total war effort is emphasized, so that the recruit may not lose sight of the larger issues which motivated her to enlist. After this period the problem is to maintain at a high level the morale which was built and nurtured during training.—S. G. Dulsky (Rochester, N. Y.).

1521. Tallman, F. F. Mental and psychological problems relative to industrial employment. *J. Mich. med. Soc.*, 1943, 42, 710-715.—Tallman discusses the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of mental diseases in industry and the types of problems referred to the plant psychologist. Among the latter are arteriosclerosis (now that older workers are being employed) and the chronic alcoholic who is very useful when sober and is susceptible to help. The unconscious motivations of accidents are touched on, and also the relation of poorly established hemisphere dominance to accidents. The workers' failure to identify themselves emotionally with the war effort is often due to the confused, anxious, or cynical attitudes of the executives. Methods of raising morale are suggested. Although fatigue and monotony are very common causes of absenteeism, workers are often afraid to admit them and give sickness as the reason. A simple method of extending the psychiatric viewpoint is to teach supervisors more about behavior during their training courses and shop conferences than is being taught at present.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore Md.).



1522. [Various.] Motor vehicle traffic accidents to pedestrians in Pennsylvania, 1939 and 1940, with special reference to children of school age. *Res. Serv. Educ., Commw. Penn.*, 1941, No. 20. Pp. 26.—State accident statistics are given for pedestrians, the largest percentage of accidents occurring from crossing between intersections, at intersections, coming from behind a parked car, and walking or playing on the streets. An analysis by age is given using the common groupings of 0-4, 5-19, 20-24, 25-64, and over 65. An analysis by hour of the day and by counties is also given. Ninety per cent of the accidents to pedestrians occurred when the operator was reported as in a normal condition.—*T. W. Forbes* (Psycho-Acoustic Laboratory, Harvard).

1523. Wittson, C. L., Hunt, W. A., & Older, H. J. The use of the Multiple Choice Group Rorschach Test in military screening. *J. Psychol.*, 1944, 17, 91-94.—The Harrower-Erickson Multiple Choice Test was used with three groups of Naval men. It failed to differentiate reliably a group of 235 men discharged for neuropsychiatric reasons and falsely indicated a considerable number of men in normal groups to be abnormal. Retest of 57 normal recruits after one week gave a reliability of  $.62 \pm .06$ . It is concluded that the test is unsuitable for military selection at its present level of development.—*R. B. Ammons* (San Diego).

[See also abstracts 1285, 1314, 1319, 1389, 1393, 1414, 1422, 1426, 1429, 1430, 1435, 1436, 1443, 1472, 1483, 1538.]

#### EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

(incl. Vocational Guidance)

1524. Bryan, A. I. Educating civilians for war and peace through library film forums. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1943, 7, 280-288.—The Library Film Forum technique consists of a presentation, at a meeting held in a public library, of one or two carefully selected documentary films dealing with a contemporary social problem, followed by a group discussion under the guidance of a competent leader. The major contribution of this project has been to promote the use of films by libraries in their adult education programs. Two major problems encountered are preparation of librarians (and other members of the community) for leadership of the forums and the obtaining of a sufficiently large number of documentary films dealing adequately and objectively with contemporary social problems.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

1525. Cottrell, L. Psychological considerations in planning an educational program for adolescent girls. *J. Hlth phys. Educ.*, 1943, 14, 515-518.—It is unfortunately true that girls are labeled and feel themselves the weaker sex and that there is a tendency to disparage feminine attitudes and characteristics. Hence during wartime when potential fighters and physical strength are at a premium, they tend to become aggressive and masculine. As compared with boys, girls are more concerned with individual happiness, personal adornment, and cultural pursuits, and their emotional range and social drive are greater. Sexual attraction is a newly discovered

quality which brings importance, and they react to primitive impulses which would be inhibited in normal times. Part of the sexual activity is, however, an outlet for other strong emotions. The purpose of an educational program for girls should be to direct them away from self-centered attitudes toward democratic ideals. It should provide situations which make a girl feel that she is both an important and different individual and an accepted member of a group which she considers superior. Suggestions are made for such a program.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1526. Count, E. W., & Steggerda, M. The comprehensive study of man; the status of the teaching of physical anthropology in colleges in the United States during the school year 1940-41. *J. higher Educ.*, 1944, 15, 21-26; 58.—The report is based on replies to a questionnaire sent to 135 representative institutions by the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. Of the 114 colleges which answered the questionnaire 51 offered physical anthropology: 26 as a separate course; and 25 as a part of another course, generally cultural anthropology.—*M. Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

1527. Fischer, R. P. Emotional maladjustment and academic personnel. *J. higher Educ.*, 1944, 15, 43-44.—A ratio, termed the scholastic underachievement ratio, was determined for 48 freshmen and sophomore students enrolled in a course of remedial study at the Ohio State University. To compute this ratio, achievement to be expected on the basis of intelligence test scores was divided by actual achievement. The coefficient of correlation between underachievement ratios and emotional adjustment scores on the Bell Adjustment Inventory was .424; between emotional maladjustment score and point-hours ratios it was  $-.324$ .—*M. Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

1528. Guiles, R. E. Effect of formal spelling on spelling accuracy. *J. educ. Res.*, 1943, 37, 284-289.—Devolting a special spelling period to formal study of a basic list of words has little influence on spelling accuracy.—*M. Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

1529. Heidbreder, E. The orientation of college women toward war needs. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1943, 7, 289-295.—A report is presented of what colleges all over the country, Wellesley in particular, are doing to prepare women to meet the needs of a nation at war. Accelerated programs, special courses (e.g., military map making), assistance in finding jobs in war industries and in essential civilian occupations, forums and lectures, and USO activities reveal the impact of war on the college woman.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester, N. Y.).

1530. Marshall, M. V., & Simpson, E. W. Vocational choice and college grades. *J. educ. Res.*, 1943, 37, 303-305.—Men students were interviewed individually during each of their four years in college with regard to their vocational choice. Scores on the American Council Psychological Examination given at entrance to college were used to indicate academic aptitude, and course grades to indicate academic performance. Students with definite vocational choices were mediocre in aptitude, and their performance was mediocre and high. Those with tentative choices ranked high both in aptitude and performance. Students undecided about their

vocational choices were mediocre or low in aptitude and consistently low in performance.—*M. Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

1531. Paulson, B. *The magic of the mind*. Chicago: Board of Education, 1943. Pp. 39. \$0.25.—This study guide for high-school students deals briefly with the following topics: study habits, acquisition of skills, laws of learning, development of fears, and formation of habits.—*L. Long* (College of the City of New York).

1532. Punke, H. H. *Home background of high-school youth*. *J. educ. Res.*, 1943, 37, 268-275.—Home backgrounds of seniors and freshmen in high schools in 9 states are studied. Seniors in general come from smaller families than freshmen, and from homes having more rooms than the homes of freshmen. Both seniors and freshmen report a larger percentage of married sisters than of married brothers. Roughly 20-25% of the older unmarried siblings of these students eat the evening meal or sleep in the parental home.—*M. Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

1533. Rasmussen, C., & others. *Guides to speech training in the elementary school; a report of the Elementary Committee of the National Association of Teachers of Speech*. Boston: Expression Co., 1943. Pp. 149. \$2.25.—This reprint of the proceedings of the above committee is of value not only for speech departments but for teachers of all subjects in elementary and secondary schools. The chairman brings out that more time must be given to speech training, since language needs of today are 95% oral. Other contributors emphasize the fact that speech must be considered as an activity of the organism as a whole. Not only are clear thinking, a rested body, and a healthy personality essentials for good speech, but in turn adequate speech affects health, sociability, and school subjects, such as spelling and reading. As an aid in correcting speech defects and helping the development of average and superior children, the report also provides: (1) diagnostic charts for complete speech records of pupils; (2) suggestions for interesting drills in speech articulations; and (3) various uses of speech arts, such as radio, puppets, plays, etc., which are appealing to children. The report closes with a possible outline for supervision of speech in the public school system.—*L. Adams* (Barnard).

1534. Russell, D. H. *A diagnostic study of spelling readiness*. *J. educ. Res.*, 1943, 37, 276-283.—Four first-grade classes in Vancouver, Canada, were studied. Pupils in two of these classes, the much-emphasis group, had early and more direct instruction in reading, phonetic analysis and handwriting; pupils in the other two classes, the little-emphasis group, had later and less direct practice in these skills. The much-emphasis group was found superior in reading and spelling achievement and in some related visual and auditory abilities. Spelling ability in the second grade is closely related to abilities in word recognition, paragraph reading, and certain abilities in visual and auditory perception. Spelling readiness tests, as such, are probably not needed in the primary grades since spelling ability is so closely related to reading ability as measured by tests. Systematic instruction in language skills

seems to have a favorable influence in the general area of language development.—*M. Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

1535. Triggs, F. O. *Reading skills*. *Trained Nurse*, 1943, 111, 343-345.

1536. Tyler, F. T., & Chalmers, T. M. *The effect on scores of warning junior high school pupils of coming tests*. *J. educ. Res.*, 1943, 37, 290-296.—Units in general science were taught to matched groups of pupils in grades 7, 8 and 9. After approximately six weeks of instruction, one group was given a test without warning; the other group was warned two days in advance. Six weeks later both groups were given the same test without review or warning. A slight, but very slight, difference in favor of the warned group was found in the first administration of the test, but not on the re-test.—*M. Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

1537. Wessell, N. Y. *The student's future plans*. *J. higher Educ.*, 1944, 15, 17-20.—A survey is reported of the effects of the war on the plans and goals of men students beginning their first year in the School of Liberal Arts of Tufts College in September, 1942. Of the approximately 200 students, 94% said they were retaining their original occupational objectives, although they expected to have their plans interrupted by war service. The influence of secondary school guidance and of counselling with parents is discussed. The great majority of students expect a close relationship between their course of study in college and later vocational demands.—*M. Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

1538. Wolfe, D. *The Army Specialized Training Program course in personnel psychology*. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1943, 40, 780-786.—This is a description of the courses and scheduling details of the first and second terms of the ASTP course in personnel psychology. The universities participating and their personnel are named. Some information is given on the selection of the men for these courses, the coordinations of these programs, and the methods of instruction.—*F. McKinney* (Missouri).

[See also abstracts 1297, 1298, 1424, 1460, 1461, 1464, 1469, 1471, 1478, 1489, 1496, 1522, 1541, 1554.]

## MENTAL TESTS

1539. Arthur, G. *A point scale of performance tests*. Vol. I. *Clinical manual*. (2nd ed.) New York: Commonwealth Fund, 1943. Pp. xi + 64. \$1.50.—This is a revision of the author's earlier *Point Scale* (4:4080). It is intended to clarify instructions for specific tests and to incorporate new materials on the use of the scale in testing Indian children, deaf children, and those affected with "congenital word blindness." Chapter 1 describes the Scale, its standardization, clinical applications, and methods of examining the three special groups mentioned above. Chapter 2 describes each item, and presents procedures for administering the tests, point values, and norms. Chapter 3 presents three abridgments of the scale.—*C. V. Hudgins* (Harvard).

1540. Gilliland, A. R., Wittman, P., & Goldman, M. *Patterns and scatter of mental abilities in various psychoses*. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1943, 29, 251-



260.—Two hundred and sixty-nine institutionalized mental cases, including schizophrenics, paretics, manics, psychoneurotics, drug and alcoholic cases, and mentally defectives, were given the Wechsler-Bellevue intelligence test in an effort to check the effect of the various psychoses on mental ability. Results indicate that the psychotic groups did not show mental patterns essentially different from those of the control group (100 attendants) on different subtests of the Bellevue scale. The same data were further analyzed for scatter on different parts of the test. No greater scatter in mental abilities was found among any of the psychotic groups or the mentally deficient group than among the normal group. Present results are being supplemented by data obtained on the Bellevue vocabulary subtest to check the Babcock theory that vocabulary does not deteriorate as do other mental functions.—H. H. Nowlis (Connecticut).

1541. Hildreth, G. Stanford Binet retests of gifted children. *J. educ. Res.*, 1943, 37, 297-302.—Data are presented for children rating 130 IQ or higher for whom retest results were available. The cases are divided as follows: Group I, 1916-1916 tests; Group II, 1916-1937 tests; Group III, 1937-1937 tests. The effect of age is studied and the implications for educational practice are discussed, particularly in the selection of pupils for special classes for the gifted.—M. Murphy (Pennsylvania).

#### CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

1542. [Anon.] Community action for children in wartime. *U. S. Child. Bur. Publ.*, 1943, No. 295. Pp. 9.—The pamphlet deals with following subjects: (1) a well-baby clinic in every community; (2) care for children of employed mothers; (3) school lunches in every school; (4) schooling for every child; (5) play and recreation programs in every community; and (6) employment safeguards for every boy and girl.—L. J. Stone (Vassar).

1543. Baker, H. J. Introduction to exceptional children. New York: Macmillan, 1944. Pp. xiv + 496. \$3.50.—Designed primarily as an introductory course for college and university students, this book gives an over-all view of the field of exceptional children. The symptoms, problems, and methods of training are outlined for all types of exceptional children. Reference material is included, and topics for discussion are given at the end of each chapter.—S. Whiteside (Cincinnati Public Schools).

1544. Baruch, D. W. Child care centers and the mental health of children in this war. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1943, 7, 252-266.—The need for women in war industries and the resulting problems of adequate care for their children are discussed. The measures adopted by a number of communities to meet this problem are analyzed. It is concluded that a mental hygiene program must be incorporated into the child care services, with parent counseling as an integral part of such a program.—S. G. Dulsky (Rochester, N. Y.).

1545. Garland, J. The youngest of the family; his care and training. (Rev. ed.) Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1943. Pp. 182. \$2.00.—This guide to the care of babies and very young

children presents medical thought on: prenatal care of the mother; growth and development of the baby, with weight and height charts; the feeding, clothing, and disciplining of the child; and methods of treating minor ailments. The mental development and the guidance of children are briefly considered, with a few suggestions on habit formation.—J. McV. Hunt (Brown).

1546. Llinas, P. A. Un homicida menor de edad; influencia del cinematografo y del ambiente hogareno y social. (An adolescent homicide; the influence of motion pictures and of home and social environment.) *Rev. Med. leg. Colombia*, 1943, 6, 40-47.

1547. McAndrew, M. B. An experimental investigation of young children's ideas of causality. *Stud. Psychol. Psychiat. Cathol. Univ. Amer.*, 1943, 6, No. 2. Pp. 66.—Seventy questions, selected from diary records kept by 15 mothers and concerned with causality, were collected and presented to 151 subjects ranging from 3 to 6 years of age. The Terman-Merrill IQ of each was determined and a social history taken. Later with a random sampling of 32 children, situations wholly outside the child's experience were presented: 10 tricks accomplished by slight-of-hand. Responses were classified under 10 categories: logical deduction, fact, mechanical causality, animistic causality, supernaturalistic causality, egocentric causality, "I don't know," "yes or no," unclassified responses, and moral necessity. Among the conclusions are: reasoning is possible even with the youngest child; it does not develop by stages; there is a consistent increase with age in the per cent of logical and factual categories; few sex differences were found, those few favoring the boys; no significant differences were found on the various IQ levels; the largest number of supernaturalistic responses was obtained at the five-year level; and animistic tendencies were small, generally not exceeding 4%. The final conclusion is that "the child is more than a physical organism whose growth takes place by stages. He behaves as a total personality."—D. T. Spoerl (American International College).

1548. Parry, R. H. The child as a wartime problem. *Amer. J. publ. Hlth*, 1943, 33, 1043-1053.—See *Biol. Abstr.* 18: 869.

1549. Richter, H. G. Emotional disturbances of constant pattern following nonspecific respiratory infections. *J. Pediat.*, 1943, 23, 315-325.—Richter reports 12 cases of an emotional syndrome in children associated with mild upper-respiratory symptoms (flu, cold). The characteristic course was a short period of quasi delirium with restlessness and apprehension, followed by increased anxiety, depression, and compulsions, and later by withdrawal and regression. The acute stage lasts 2-3 weeks, the residuals, 6-9 months. Bacteriological and vitamin-deficiency studies were noncontributory, and the syndrome is not a drug intoxication. It does not correspond to the postinfluenzal or postencephalitic states. The personality structure is, however, of the greatest importance. All the patients were submissive, repressed, religious, and perfectionistic, and all interpreted their sickness as a punishment for some ill-understood fault. When physical illness strikes, they employ their usual methods of coping

with emotional difficulties, and the realization that these are no longer successful is deeply disturbing. Spontaneous recovery occurs, but psychotherapy leads to a more stable readjustment.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1550. Schachter, M., & Cotte, S. Etude sur deux phénomènes syncinétiques. (Syncinésie oro-chirale et syncinésie chiro-crémastérienne.) Observés chez des enfants. (A study of two synethized phenomena: mouth-hand synthesis and hand-genital synthesis, observed in children.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1943, 10, 78-84.—In 67.17% of 198 children, 7-18 years of age, the opening of the mouth in response to a command was accompanied by an extension and fanning out of the fingers of one or both hands, in a manner roughly resembling the Babinski reflex of the foot. This phenomenon was first noted by Becher in 1935, who also observed that it tends to disappear with puberty. A similar change was observed in the present study. Among 40 cases under the age of 13, 36 or 90% were positive; of 32 cases, aged 13-14, 75% were positive; of 126 cases, aged 15-18, 81 or 64% were positive. In another experiment carried out with 182 boys, aged 7-18, it was found that pressing a hand dynamometer was accompanied by testicular tumescence in about 50% of the cases. The relation to age was irregular, but there is a suggestion that the phenomenon is somewhat less frequent after puberty.—*F. L. Goodenough* (Minnesota).

1551. Wegman, B. S. Intelligence as a factor in the treatment of problem children. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1943, 14, 244-245.—Abstract.

1552. Weisman, G. Intelligence as a factor in the later adjustment of child guidance patients. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1943, 14, 245.—Abstract.

1553. White, A. M. Factors making for difficulty in the step-parent relationship with children. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1943, 14, 242.—Abstract.

1554. Williams, M. Some reasons for children's refusal to attend school. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1943, 14, 242-243.—Abstract.

1555. Wilson, F. T. Stories that are liked by young children. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1943, 63, 55-69.—Reports by groups of young children, high school and college students, and parents of young children furnished titles of stories popular with young boys and girls. Older persons did not choose the same stories as those chosen by the small children. Parents chose stories which the children liked; they also apparently tried to provide stories which would be "good" for their children, with the interests of girls better provided for than those of boys. It is suggested that ways should be found to make still more widely available material of constructive interest to young children.—*R. B. Ammons* (San Diego).

1556. Wilson, F. T. Young children's favorite stories and characters, and their reasons for liking them. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1943, 63, 157-164.—Fifty-one boys and 58 girls in kindergarten and the first two grades, from socioeconomically privileged homes, were asked what stories and characters they

liked best and why. Old favorites and better modern children's stories were preferred, principally because they were humorous or told of adventure. Animals and boys were the most popular characters, with male characters more popular with the boys and female much more with the girls. Favorite characters were preferred most frequently for personal qualities and were found mainly in fantasy and real-life stories. Grade differences were negligible, while girls possibly showed somewhat more mature interests. All groups showed a great variety of preferences of stories and characters.—*R. B. Ammons* (San Diego).

1557. Winn, R. B. [Ed.] *Encyclopedia of child guidance*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1943. Pp. xvi + 456. \$7.50.—The 455 articles, on topics selected by the editor as relevant to child guidance, have been contributed by a group of more than 70 psychologists, physicians, educators, and other specialists. The entries vary in length from a few lines to about 8 pages. Selected bibliographies are included for all of the major subjects. Cross references are noted in most cases.—*E. B. Mallory* (Wellesley).

1558. Wissler, H. Pubertät und Pubertätsstörungen. (Puberty and its disorders.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1943, 73, 14 ff.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] A brief discussion is presented of some of the physical and psychological disturbances of puberty. It is emphasized that many of these begin in the prepubescent period but are then either overlooked or incorrectly diagnosed.—*F. L. Goodenough* (Minnesota).

1559. Wolman, I. J. The child in war. *Amer. J. med. Sci.*, 1943, 205, 858-869.—Wolman summarizes a few of the most scientific contributions of psychological and nutritional import from World Wars I and II and the Russo-Finnish War. Studies on European children of War I are scattered, limited in scope, and undocumented. An incomplete compilation and interpretation of them is contained in the monographs of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. As to the effects of malnutrition on intelligence and behavior, more than 90% of German school children examined endured the 3-year starvation period without suffering major emotional disorders or permanent mental deterioration, although minor disturbances were common. Their nutritional response to good food and hygiene was unexpectedly favorable. Finnish children, also, showed very few major disturbances directly attributable to the war, but their emotional life has been profoundly affected. Evaluation of the effects of the current war on children of the various countries must await accumulation of evidence. Relief and rehabilitation agencies in this war should provide for scientific investigation, and the practical management of relief for children should be entrusted to pediatricians.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

1560. Zipes, E. R. The later adjustment of children hospitalized for psychiatric problems. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1943, 14, 252-253.—Abstract.

[See also abstracts 1298, 1354, 1419, 1427, 1431, 1449, 1457, 1481, 1486, 1492, 1525, 1533, 1539.]



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